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STREETS—Members of the South Vietnamese police field force firing into a crowd in Long An where suspected Viet Cong were sniping during battle yesterday.

Congressional Action

Simon Tells Russia He Plans Proposals to Ease Trade Rift

NEW YORK, April 10 (UPI)—Simon, the U.S. Treasury Secretary, told the Soviet Union that he hoped to present proposals to Congress aimed at easing the American trade dispute with the U.S.S.R. Commercial relations, an intergovernmental agreement of which he is vice president, Mr. Simon said.

He said the clear cooperation which I am sure will be undertaken in our talks to 1 tomorrow will permit us to present specific new proposals to Congress by midyear.

Mr. Simon said the U.S. administration would bear in mind the importance of removing any barriers to U.S. and the importance of the recent trade bill.

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In other fields, for example in strategic arms limitation.

Just before Mr. Simon's arrival, the Communist party newspaper Pravda published a statement by Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev calling on Washington to make the first move in repairing damaged trade relations.

Mr. Simon told newsmen at the airport that his government would try to remove whatever impediments exist to expanded trade with the Soviet Union. To that we are completely committed.

He said this would entail amending the existing trade act rather than drawing up a new one.

But he said it would still be premature to give the Russians assurances that Congress would go along with the proposed amendments.

Mr. Simon said he did not expect anything spectacular to result from his four-day visit but he did expect some improvement in trading relations.

"Trade is a continuing process," he said. "Twelve cooperation agreements have been signed in the past few years. Each time we meet, more agreements are signed."

Wilson Sets EEC Ballot For June 5

LONDON, April 10 (Reuters)—Britain's labor government today officially set Thursday, June 5, for a national referendum on continued membership in the European Economic Community—an issue posing a grave threat to the ruling party's unity.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson faced bitter attacks from Labor's left wing following his dismissal last night of Eric Heffer, a junior minister for industry, who defied Mr. Wilson's ruling that ministers could not speak in Parliament against the government's recommendation to keep Britain in the EEC.

With the help of opposition Conservatives and Liberals, Mr. Wilson won a 236-vote majority in the House of Commons last night for the Cabinet's majority recommendation to stay in the EEC. Final figures showed that 144 Laborites rejected his lead, while only 135 supported him.

Compromise in Energy Talks Is Sought by Working Group

By John M. Goshko

PARIS, April 10 (WP)—The producer-consumer dialogue on energy problems continued without success today as it searched for a compromise that would resolve the differences between the industrial and undeveloped nations and permit a world energy conference this summer.

The dispute dividing the two sides involves whether the actual conference will be confined to energy questions or expanded to cover discussion of other raw materials and long-range development assistance to the Third World countries.

The industrial nations, including the United States, favor the narrower approach. However, the Third World representatives here, led most vociferously by Algeria, have been demanding that the conference consider the whole

range of economic relations between the developed and undeveloped lands.

In an effort to bridge the gap, the experts at the preparatory talks here put off holding any plenary sessions today and referred the problem to a working group that included Iran, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Zaire and the nine countries of the European Common Market, acting as a unit.

Despite initial optimism that the working group could find the formula for a compromise, its members reported late tonight that they were still deadlocked. Accordingly, the plans were canceled for an evening plenary session to allow the working group to continue its negotiating through the night.

Inner Closed Locks Slide

ANO, Italy, April 10 (AP)—Locks rolled down today after a road today hours after a rail traffic to and from was closed for fear of a landslide.

Locks, which fell near the town of Campobasso, 15 kilometers northeast of Bologna, empty parked cars and racks of a construction seriously injuring a worker.

Authorities closed the highway, state road and this morning. Peaks along the Brenner road were with 20 meters of

Effort at Reconciliation

Giscard Greeted With Mixed Feelings

JAMES GOLDBOROUGH—PARIS, April 10 (UPI)—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the first French President to visit Algeria today, was greeted with mixed emotions by Algerians and French.

cannon shots, marching and flag-waving school children did not hide the complex feelings. The route to the airport to Algeria was the most candid band of the press reaction in the country was muted.

On arrival, the President was greeted by the Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, who said he would be emphasizing his three-day visit as a French president to independent Algeria. He said that France shared aspirations for a "new economic order" among industrial and developing countries, and that Algeria, most of appearing to be children let

out of school for the event, lined the streets to greet the French President.

They chanted slogans on the revolution and on Algeria, and their remembrance of the war that, with a 35-per-cent birth rate, this country has set out to double its present 15 million population in 15 years. Half of the population is under 18 years of age.

To symbolize the reconciliation between the two countries after the end of the war of independence, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing descended from his open car in the city to shake hands with Algerians along streets where some of the bloodiest incidents took place only 13 years ago.

Under sunny skies, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Boumedienne made their way through a convertible.

During the previous night, hundreds of banners had been strung up along the way, setting forth the official feelings of Algerians about this visit. Most referred to present relations, but large banners on two cemeteries on the outskirts said: "Glory to Our Martyrs."

Others banners said: "Down with Racism," "Respect for Algerian Workers in France," "Oil Is Indispensable for Social Justice," "A Fair Price for Oil," "All Foreign Influence Out of the Mediterranean," "Solidarity With the Third World," "For a New World Economic Order."

There were banners for Cambodia, Vietnam and Palestine, so Algerian foreign policy was literally written along the road to the airport.

Several hours before President Giscard d'Estaing left Paris for Algeria, a bomb exploded at the Algerian Consulate-General. The Charles Martel Club, a rightist group that wants all immigration to France halted, claimed responsibility for the explosion. No one was injured.

Both the Algerian and the French press have displayed their mixed feelings in front-page editorials, talking as much about

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.

Ford Asks for \$722 Million For Military Aid to Vietnam

Reds' Attack Again Fails Near Saigon

SAIGON, April 10 (AP)—The Saigon command said today that government troops repulsed a Communist-led attack on the city of Xuan Loc for the second straight day despite heavy concentrations of mortar, artillery and rocket fire from North Vietnamese gunners.

The South Vietnamese responded in the battle for the city, 40 miles east of Saigon, with artillery and sent helicopter gunships and planes in strikes against rubber plantations where they suspect North Vietnamese troops and tanks are holed up.

In Cambodia, insurgent forces pushed to within two miles of Phnom Penh's airport, the deepest such penetration by the rebels, field reports said.

The rebel forces pushed closer to the airport after a misdirected government artillery barrage shelled Phnom Penh troops on the northwestern front, softening the perimeter of the capital for an insurgent assault, field reports said.

The insurgents forced the U.S. airlift of rice, fuel and ammunition to be suspended for five hours.

Marines Arrive

The U.S. Embassy brought in six more Marine guards from Bangkok for security duty and the Marines helped to stockpile rifle ammunition at the embassy. A diplomat said Marines aboard a carrier in the Gulf of Siam also might be landed to evacuate "Americans" if "chaos" develops in Phnom Penh.

The action around Xuan Loc was being followed closely for indications of whether it might be the start of a major thrust toward Saigon. It was also seen as a test of whether the demoralized South Vietnamese forces could regroup and make a stand after abandoning about two-thirds of the country to the Communist offensive of the last five weeks.

The South Vietnamese command said government forces drove back tank-led North Vietnamese units at Xuan Loc for the second straight day. The North Vietnamese were reported to have moved into the city after heavy artillery, rocket and mortar barrages and then to have been pushed back.

A tank was destroyed, Saigon spokesmen said, raising to five the number knocked out in two days of action at Xuan Loc. Government reinforcements were moved into the region and the helicopters and planes flew ground-support missions.

Casualty Report

The Saigon command has reported that 300 North Vietnamese were killed in the fighting in the Xuan Loc area, apparently including casualties from air strikes. There has been no report on government casualties.

Some accounts said it was believed that the North Vietnamese troops taking part in the attacks on Xuan Loc are elements of a reserve division that had pushed quickly southward from Quang Tri Province, bordering North Vietnam. It was noted, however, that Communist-led units often have changed designations.



FINAL DRAFT—With help from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, President Ford worked yesterday afternoon on the foreign policy address he was to give last night.

In Mood of Mournful Waiting

Cambodia's Long War Winds Down

By Joseph Lelyveld

PHNOM PENH, April 10 (NYT)—The five-year war here is like a play that has gone on for 30 or 40 acts without a curtain. Dramatic events occur regularly but the audience that is locked in the theater has become unresponsive. The question is no longer how it will end but when.

Recent days here have not lacked dramatic events. There was the departure of President Lon Nol into exile and the fall of the government's last outpost on the lower Mekong River, Neak Luong, after a long siege.

But none of this generated excitement or even seemed to attract attention locally. Phnom Penh was absorbed in the process of getting through each day, in waiting. Inside the capital's shrinking defense perimeter, trivial events and random experiences seemed to reflect its reserved and mournful mood best.

West of the city there is fighting on both sides of Route 4 at the edge of a town called Ang Senol, once smashed by American B-52s and never rebuilt. A company of troops from Kompong Speu, farther down the highway, is digging foxholes.

The troops are bitterly discouraged. They have not been paid in two months and it is now three months since they were in Kompong Speu with their families.

They know that their wives and children cannot possibly be getting enough to eat. They do not know that fighting is going on in Kompong Speu and that the town is on the verge of falling to the insurgents.

Mey Seyvanthang, a 26-year-old infantryman, says he thinks the war will soon end in a Khmer Rouge victory if it keeps going the way it is now. But a rumor is spreading through the foxholes that suggests a miraculous intervention. The rumor is that the Americans will resume bombing here in three days.

The American Embassy receives a transcript of a news conference held by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Palm Springs on Saturday. Cambodia is not mentioned once in the questions or answers.

"It's as if we no longer exist," an official says.

Sikkim Council Votes to End Monarchy, Unite With India

NEW DELHI, April 10 (AP)—With the support of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the legislature in the Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim voted today to abolish the monarchy and to seek full Indian statehood.

The assembly, controlled by anti-royalists who won a landslide victory in elections a year ago, called for a vote next to seek public approval of today's moves.

Nevertheless, the end of the 11-year reign of Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal and the full absorption of Sikkim into India appeared to be only a matter of time.

The 51-year-old Chogyal, who once nourished dreams of bringing Sikkim into the United Nations, was reported secluded in his palace, protected by the Indian Army after his personal guards were disbanded in a bloody clash yesterday evening.

Mrs. Gandhi publicly gave her full support to the anti-Chogyal

movement led by Sikkim Chief Minister Kazi Lhendup Dorji.

In a message to Mr. Dorji that was released by the Indian Foreign Ministry, Mrs. Gandhi said: "I can only assure you that the government of India will give full support to the elected representatives of the government of Sikkim, especially when the preservation and strengthening of democratic government and welfare of the people of Sikkim are concerned."

Mrs. Gandhi sent her message in reply to a cable from Mr. Dorji demanding abolition of the monarchy and Indian statehood.

Mrs. Gandhi's reply left no doubt that her government would ultimately approve the ouster of the Chogyal and the conversion of Sikkim from an associate to a full Indian state.

The 2,745-square-mile territory borders Tibet and Bhutan, another Himalayan kingdom where Indian influence is strong. The Indian absorption of Sikkim and its population of 200,000 could further strain relations with Nepal and China, which criticized last year's partial Indian take-over of the state.

Indian and Chinese troops face each other at short range on the strategic 14,000-foot-high Nathu La Pass, only 25 miles from Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim.

Public Uprising

Mrs. Gandhi first began working against the Chogyal in May, 1973, when India took over responsibility for law and order at the ruler's request following a public uprising against him.

Since then, the Indian government has consistently sided with Mr. Dorji, a long-time foe of the Chogyal.

It was at Mr. Dorji's request that the Indian Army moved in and disarmed the Chogyal's 400 Sikkim Guards in an operation that left at least 1 dead and 5 injured.

Reports reaching here said that the assembly resolution for statehood and ouster of the Chogyal, along with another thanking the Indian government for disarming the Sikkim Guards, was passed unanimously.

The assembly has 32 members, of whom 31 belong to Mr. Dorji's Sikkim National Congress party.

Urges Action In Congress By April 19

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI)—President Ford announced tonight that he would ask Congress to appropriate \$722 million for emergency military assistance to South Vietnam and \$250 million more for economic and humanitarian aid.

In his first State of the World address, prepared for delivery to a joint session of Congress, the President said: "History is testing us today. We cannot afford indecision, dilution or disarray in the conduct of our foreign affairs."

Referring to the disintegration of the South Vietnamese Army, Mr. Ford promised Congress that he "would not engage in recommitments or useless attempts to assess blame."

He said that the options concerning Vietnam "are few and the time is short."

He listed these options as either providing no military or humanitarian aid; asking Congress for authority to use American military forces to interfere; sticking to his request, made in January, that Congress appropriate \$300 million for military aid, or asking for some higher figure.

The President said he had considered these options and had also studied a report by the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Frederick Weyand, who went to Vietnam at Mr. Ford's behest to assess the situation. He concluded that he must accept the general recommendation that Congress be asked to authorize \$722 million in "very specific military supplies" for South Vietnam.

He urged Congress to act on this request by April 19.

The President accepted Gen. Weyand's contention that this would allow Saigon to stabilize the situation and told Congress that "stabilization of the military situation offers the best opportunity for a political solution."

In other parts of his prepared address, the President:

• Pledged the United States to a major effort for peace in the Middle East.

• Said that while the United States need have no illusions about the Soviet Union, Congress should stop using trade and economic sanctions to try to force Russia to adopt freer emigration policies.

• Promised that the United States would "maintain its strength, its alliances and its principles—as a prerequisite to a more peaceful planet."

• Said he intended to participate in a Western summit meeting "in the very near future."

• Called on Congress to lift the arms embargo against Turkey to enable the United States to work with Turkey and Greece to "resolve the differences between our two allies."

While saying he would not "point the finger of blame" regarding Vietnam, Mr. Ford did criticize Congress indirectly for refusing to appropriate more aid to South Vietnam. He implied that the South Vietnamese government ordered the withdrawal that led to the collapse of most of its armed forces because it was "uncertain of further American assistance."

"We will stand by our friends. We will honor our commitments; we will uphold our country's principles... We will not shrink (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ford Continues Nixon Practice

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—President Ford's first State of the World address continues a practice that started in 1970 when former President Richard Nixon decided to emphasize his foreign policy activities.

Mr. Nixon continued to give the new address to Congress for the next three years but abandoned it last year when foreign policy was thrown into the shadow of Watergate.

The address complements the annual State of the Union message, in which presidents fulfill a constitutional commitment to report to Congress on the state of the union from time to time.

Sees Justification for Oil-Price Rise

Shah Cautions West on Inflation

By Michael Keats

TEHRAN, April 10 (UPI)—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi says oil prices may go up again if Western industrial nations fail to control inflation and continue increasing prices for their exports.

He also said in an interview yesterday that Iran probably will insist on payment for its oil in currencies other than the American dollar if the value of the dollar continues to fall.

The 55-year-old Shah suggested that America's credibility with its allies was not necessarily damaged by U.S. policy in Indochina and he blamed Israeli "subversion" for the failure of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent peace-making mission in the Middle East.

But the Shah, leader of the world's second-largest oil-exporting nation, dwelt primarily on the issue of petroleum.

Inflation Rate

"You people [in the West] in the last year or two have had an inflation rate between 12 and 15 per cent—up to 27 per cent," he said. "The price of oil has



The Shah of Iran

been responsible for only 2 per cent of this. "But you have sold your goods to us for 35 per cent more in price and, in some cases more. Some spare parts have cost us

50 per cent and even 300 per cent more in price."

"Because of this," he said, "we have got to accept that the principle is the same for raw materials as it is for oil."

He said that if a meeting in Paris this summer fails to achieve understanding between oil-producing and consuming nations, Western countries "will increase the price of their commodities, or keep up the rate of inflation."

In that case, he said, "we are going to defend ourselves by increasing the price of our oil."

The Shah said Iran's recent move in ending its currency link with the dollar, in favor of the special drawing rights of the International Monetary Fund, would not mean an end to quoting oil prices in dollars.

Watching the Dollar

He was asked if he would demand payment in currencies other than the dollar in view of the dollar's continuing weakness.

"Probably," he said. "Probably—if the dollar continues to go down. But if it stabilizes, then we shall see."

Western experts said this was the first time the Shah had raised the possibility of such a move. They expressed doubt that Iran would take such a step.

On Indochina, the Shah suggested that other nations need not doubt the reliability of the United States as an ally because of the refusal of Congress to vote more military aid to Saigon.

"We have got to look deeply into every case," he said. "Were the South Vietnamese fighting to the end, doing everything that was necessary for their people and then being let down by the United States?"

"Or from the reports that we get, evacuating three-fourths of their country in a disorderly way, running and not even fighting? So what would the United States do?"

On the Middle East, the Shah said Mr. Kissinger's mission failed because "Israel is much too stubborn—probably because it has a weak government.... The Israelis are not being cooperative or reasonable in their demands."

He assessed Egypt's policies as "practical and comprehensive." He urged Israel to comply with UN resolutions on the return of occupied Arab lands, saying: "They have got to go—to get out. This is Arab land. It doesn't belong to them."

But he said there was no question of Iran's exerting pressure on Israel by cutting off its oil. "We do not mix oil with politics," he said. "We sell oil to oil companies and they take it where they want. It is the same answer when asked if Iran would guarantee oil for Israel in return for Israeli peace concessions."

On another Middle East topic, the Shah said Iran recently halted its support of Kurdish rebels fighting the Iraqi government because the struggle was futile.

"It was useless bloodshed which couldn't come to anything, so it had to be settled," he said. The Shah gave the official confirmation that Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani was now living with his family "somewhere near Tehran."

There have been reports that Mr. Barzani would seek asylum in the United States but the Shah said he did not believe Mr. Barzani would leave Iran.

He said Iran would not encourage the thousands of Kurdish refugees who fled Iraq to stay in refugee camps but in Iran's society.

The Shah also said: "Iran would begin to curb its huge program of foreign investments and concentrate more on internal development."

He said Iran was ordering the Indian Ocean sea form "some sort of commonwealth of nations" and said this could include South Africa if it would make "a few changes in the direction of what would be accepted by the United Nations."

He named the Rev. Cecil McGarry of Ireland, one of four assistants-general elected by the order's 324 general congregation earlier this year, to head a study group. The group, which is to report back in seven or eight months, includes Jesuits from inside and outside the order's central government and a lay expert on administration of religious groups, Eoin McCarthy of Ireland.

Russia Condemns Protests in U.K.
LONDON, April 10 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has protested to Britain about the hostile demonstrations in London during the visit a week ago of Alexander Shelepin, former head of the KGB.

The protest was made twice on Friday—once orally by Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Limkov and shortly after that in a written note, informed British sources said today.

The protest did not specifically mention the noisy demonstrations against Mr. Shelepin, who is now the head of the Soviet trade union organization, nor was he referred to by name.



THE ANGUISH—An anxious father holding his badly burned son on a tricycle in Phnom Penh while awaiting medical aid. The boy was injured in a rocket attack.

Second Push By Reds Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

nations and identification to confuse their foes.

Sporadic shelling was reported in other areas of South Vietnam, ranging from the town of Phan Thiet in the east to the Mekong Delta, south of Saigon, and Tay Ninh city, 55 miles northwest of the capital.

The Saigon command said 17 rockets hit Tay Ninh city, killing a soldier and wounding 13 persons. It also said 83 Communist-led troops were killed in fighting in Mekong Delta regions and listed government casualties at 11 men killed and 14 wounded.

Pilot Assails Thieu

TOKYO, April 10 (AP).—A Hanoi broadcast today quoted the South Vietnamese Air Force pilot who bombed President Nguyen Van Thieu's palace Tuesday as saying he decided to carry out the attack in response to a Viet Cong appeal.

The broadcast said the pilot, Nguyen Thanh Trung, made the statement in an interview with the Viet Cong's Gial Phong news agency.

Mr. Trung was quoted as saying he was "highly indignant at the aggressive schemes of the United States and the traitorous acts of the Nguyen Van Thieu clique, who were only concerned with making money for their families out of the blood of the people and soldiers. This is also the feeling of the majority of the air force as well as the army in general and the people in the areas still under Thieu's control."

Other Thieu Military

PARIS, April 10 (AP).—The Viet Cong is trying to obtain its objectives in South Vietnam "if possible by other than military means," Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh said in an interview published here today.

Mrs. Binh made the statement to a correspondent of Le Monde in Paris yesterday.

Lon Nol to Hawaii

NOURAH RAI, Bali, April 10 (AP).—Cambodian President Lon Nol, who has been here for 10 days, left for Hawaii today for medical treatment before going to the continental United States.

President Lon Nol left Cambodia on April 1 in the hope that his departure would lead to peace talks with the rebels.

Agency to Check Secret Formulas Of U.S. Products

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—The Consumer Product Safety Commission, in an effort to spot household hazards, has announced that it is ordering industry to turn over secret chemical formulas for 21,000 items ranging from aerosol sprays to chemistry sets.

Any of the thousands of firms refusing to submit the data by May 15 can be prosecuted under federal civil or criminal laws, the commission said.

Commissioner David Pittle said the agency in assessing the "potential or real hazard" of chemicals in the products and in responding to petitions and consumer complaints.

He said the information will be kept guarded in a computer and the contractor handling the information, American Associates of Philadelphia, has had its employees sign a pledge not to violate the confidentiality of the formulas.

The commission sent letters to about 1,000 firms several months ago, requesting the information voluntarily. Only about one-third responded, some without the data, and only 10 per cent of the necessary information was transmitted.

A Child Having Only One Parent Is an Orphan Under Saigon Law

SAIGON, April 10 (AP).—Under South Vietnamese law, a child with only one parent is, legally, an orphan.

This is the main reason why South Vietnam has such a high proportion of orphans. Vietnamese and U.S. officials estimate there are 80,000 to 1 million such children in the country, most of them children of soldiers or civil servants killed in the war.

U.S. government officials have estimated that 25,000 such orphans live in the 110 registered orphanages or other child-care institutions in South Vietnam.

These statistics indicate that relatively few legal orphans actually live in institutions in South Vietnam. Most continue to live with their mothers or relatives.

Under Vietnamese law, any child whose mother or next-of-kin is willing to sign a release is eligible for adoption, whether or not that child actually lives in an institution.

The release is the first step in the adoption process. It once was such a lengthy procedure that many adoptive parents simply gave up rather than go through two or more years of government red tape.

In the last year, however, the system has been streamlined and, for the 1,700 orphans who recently left, much of the paperwork beyond the release was simply waived by the Saigon government.

Ford Asks for \$722 Million In Military Aid for Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

from this duty in the decades ahead," he said.

The President also charged that the North Vietnamese had violated the Vietnam peace agreement "from the moment they signed the Paris accord."

He called on Hanoi to cease military operations and told Congress that the United States was prepared to accept a new era of world leadership by building from an already strong foundation.

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All Requests Rejected

Thousands in U.S. Ask to Join Saigon, Phnom Penh Arm

By Elizabeth Becker

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WF).—In the last few months, the embassies of South Vietnam and Cambodia have received thousands of offers from U.S. men to fight in Southeast Asia.

From all parts of the United States, the men have written or phoned in requests to fight in the armies of Cambodia and South Vietnam. All have been politely refused.

These prospective volunteers—a curious collection of military veterans of all ranks, unemployed teen-agers who have never been outside the United States and men worried about the safety of their Vietnamese friends—have strong and varied motivations.

In telephone interviews this week, some said they wanted to earn money as mercenaries and others wanted to fight Communism and one wanted to rescue a sweetheart.

Undaunted by the 1973 Paris peace accords, which forbade further U.S. military involvement in Indochina, some of the men have asked to change their citizenship.

"We passed these requests [for citizenship to Phnom Penh, but they said, 'No, we have enough Cambodians,'" said Peang Meth Gaffar, the press attaché for the Cambodian Embassy.

The South Vietnamese Embassy, however, has given out about 20 citizenship forms, but no American has been able to fulfill the requirements of fluency in Vietnamese and residency in Vietnam for at least three years, said Col. Nguyen Hein Dien, the military attaché for the South Vietnamese Embassy.

John Danhauser, a student at the Somerset Area Vocational School in Somerset, Ky., and a Vietnam veteran, said he was surprised when the Vietnamese Embassy said that South Vietnam does not hire mercenaries, and refused his application to be a mercenary "making \$5,000 a month" in the army.

In Oroville, Calif., Jessie Bible, the mother of veteran Richard Bible, said she was happy that her son was not allowed to go back.

Love Is Motive
"He was in love with a woman over there and he told me he wanted to go to Vietnam and get her back," Mrs. Bible said this week.

Retired U.S. Air Force Lt. Col. James Alkin Jr., a pilot for Alpine Air in Aurora, Colo., said he did not care for the fighting for them," he said, adding that he was opposed to Communism and hated to see America lose a war.

"It's pride in America, you betcha," Mr. Alkin said in a telephone interview.

The Cambodian Embassy has received between three and five calls a day during the last three months and more than 500 letters and many cables from men who say they speak in this name on any day between five and a few thousand men," according to the press attaché.

The offers to fight for South Vietnam are greater since fewer U.S. servicemen fought in Cambodia.

Buddies, Weapons
"I got 10, 20 calls every day from men who ask to go and fight," Col. Dien said. "I guess maybe two [a] thousand or more letters but these are sent to Saigon.... They say they have buddies, or arms and ammunition."

In an interview with the South Vietnamese military attaché, he said a veteran unfolded his plan to raise an army, despite many restrictions.

Bart Bonner, 34, a former marine, told the South Vietnamese attaché that he had "quiet—or clandestine—ways" to raise a private volunteer force of 25,000 U.S. veterans to fight in South Vietnam under the Confederate flag.

"I'm thinking of an army of the influence of the government," Mr. Bonner, a Watertown, Mass., resident, said.

Some of the insurgents fled into Laos when government reinforcements were sent to the area last night, he said.

The defense minister said that the insurgents were believed to be hill tribe soldiers supported by 200 guerrillas and a cavalry division in Thung Chang District of Nan Province, which borders Laos. The fighting continued today, he said.

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N.Y. businessman, said American military was really allowed to fight; they were polio-stricken in everything the Americans have fought in, the Stars and Bars, the Stars and Bars."

"I am literally disgusted at the attitudes of our government," he said, adding, "We created South Vietnam as an anti-Communist ally. We are responsible for it. A technician at Dar Es Salaam from 1965 to 1968 said he was that, once he gathered 7,000, the American people came up with the g bullet."

Kosygin H Reds' Succ In Indochina

By Peter Ono

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin said that the Soviet Union is an inviolable ally of the struggle of the people of Vietnam against the reactionary.

But in the first communist North Vietnamese offensive South, Mr. Kosygin said, the Soviet Union's remarks were confined to the role of the Saigon government, which he charged has been violating the Paris agreement since it was signed in 1973.

Mr. Kosygin spoke at a meeting for visiting Yugoslav Premier Djindjic who arrived today for a visit. At the speech was carried by the official news agency.

Low-Key Approval
The omission of any reference to the United States, to the version distributed in the Soviet effort to take a low-key approach to the current reverses to U.S. policies in Indochina.

Newsday's comment, however, of U.S. support of government of President Van Thieu and seemed "circles" in Washington of little new measures to the Viet Cong regime from falling.

Mr. Kosygin's remarks might not constitute a standard Soviet position. Soviet sources have been that the Kremlin does not give a public impression over-exploiting U.S. sets Indochina out of deference to U.S. policy of better relations with the States.

Nonetheless, the absence of the most indirect reference to the U.S. role in Indochina was regarded here as a sign of Soviet support.

U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon arrived in today and may see Mr. Kosygin or Soviet Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Some of the insurgents fled into Laos when government reinforcements were sent to the area last night, he said.

The defense minister said that the insurgents were believed to be hill tribe soldiers supported by 200 guerrillas and a cavalry division in Thung Chang District of Nan Province, which borders Laos. The fighting continued today, he said.

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Giscard Visit To Algeria

(Continued from Page 1)

a tragic history and present problems as about possibilities for future cooperation.

Officially, this visit is to turn a page, but unofficially it is coated with nostalgia. Almost all the French reporters sent on this trip are veterans of Algeria before and during the war, and they have trooped quietly around the city reminiscing about "Algerie Française."

Pro-Arab Theme
In a dinner toast tonight, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing stressed the pro-Arab theme he will be favoring during this visit. Hoping to smooth the way for a speedy conclusion to the Paris energy talks, he told Mr. Boumedienne that he agreed with much of Third World policy.

Calling for new relations between the developing and industrial worlds, he said: "The absolute reign of free markets, whether for oil, raw materials or agricultural products, is neither rational nor accepted."

Stressing French policy for the Middle East, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing supported the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to a homeland and the recognition of the rights of all countries in the region to live within recognized and guaranteed borders."

Answering Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's toast, Mr. Boumedienne said that a page was turned by this visit and that "the end of a nightmare can be the prelude to the beginning of hope."

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On the current energy

Management Equal

Test Relies on Workers
Revise Job Conditions

By Agis Salpukas

AR, Tenn. (NYT)—In a test of a new management experiment, a far-reaching experiment to work is evolving. The test is a management experiment in which management planned the efforts, which were limited to new nonunion but had narrow goals of "improving productivity and discipline of workers" at the plant here in the corner of rural Tennessee where the employees assemble the mobile home, a work program has been in effect in which the United States Workers and the management of Harman Industries, Inc., have agreed. And the workers are given most of the tasking up with their own

of the inspiration comes from national effort in Norway to establish a new project for workers on the UAW Pilot Test. The project is not only an improvement of the quality of the plant; it is also a test for the UAW. If it is the union can use it as a model for other plants in industry, which has had the most serious problems. The head of the Harman Industries, Inc., who is one of the behind the effort, said the project is a success as a lever to prevent companies of what direc-

ginal Film
Kennedy
Order Sold

YORK, April 10 (AP)—It has resold the film of John F. Kennedy's assassination to the Zapruder for \$1, ending protracted negotiations over ownership of the film, an amateur movie by Abraham Zapruder in Nov. 22, 1963, was used in the Warren Commission, which concluded that Oswald was the assassin.

Multiple Copies. The film, an amateur movie by Abraham Zapruder in Nov. 22, 1963, was used in the Warren Commission, which concluded that Oswald was the assassin. The film, an amateur movie by Abraham Zapruder in Nov. 22, 1963, was used in the Warren Commission, which concluded that Oswald was the assassin.

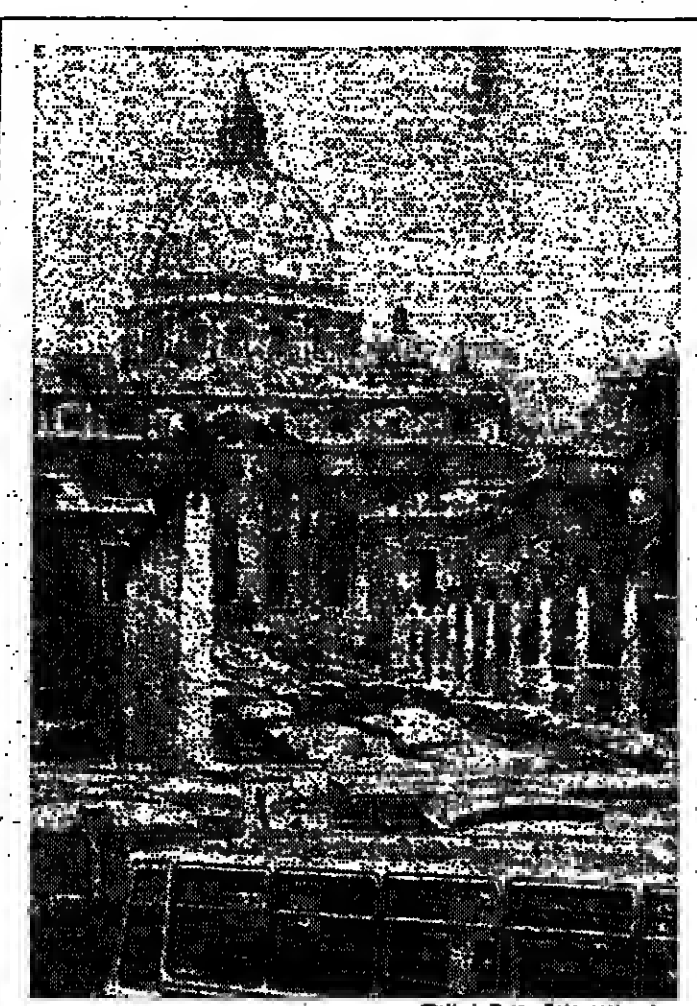
Truen, attorney for Mr. Zapruder, said the film has been resold to the Zapruder family for \$1, ending protracted negotiations over ownership of the film, an amateur movie by Abraham Zapruder in Nov. 22, 1963, was used in the Warren Commission, which concluded that Oswald was the assassin.

e Than 20 U.S. Agencies
wn to Use Wiretapping

By George Lartner Jr.

NGTON, April 10 (WP)—More than 20 government agencies in electronic surveillance in the United States and abroad, court records in-
g to affidavits promptly concluded U.S. officials in West Germany are using wiretapping to spy on the American Civil Union. "Whether that is with or without a warrant is not entirely clear," said a source.

idavits left open the possibility that some of the surveillance was the work of intelligence agencies. Mr. Shattuck said the surveillance was not entirely clear, said a source. The FBI, the Postal Inspection Service, the IRS Intelligence Division, and the IRS Inspection Service's Internal Security Division, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.



PACKED IN—Buses bringing Holy Year pilgrims to the Vatican jam the Via della Conciliazione leading to St. Peter's Square and the basilica.

Connally Prosecution Rests
After Calling 36 Witnesses

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The government rested its case today in the John Connally bribery trial.

Prosecutors called a total of 36 witnesses in the seventh day of the trial. Only one of the witnesses testified that Mr. Connally took the two \$5,000 payoffs he is accused of accepting.

All the other witnesses gave testimony or authenticated documents to present what the prosecutors hope will be a mass of circumstantial evidence supporting the story of their principal witness, Jake Jacobson.

Today's testimony was devoted chiefly to tracing the so-called "clear-box money."

The prosecutors questioned Federal Reserve bankers to show that all 280 bills involved could have been in circulation on Oct. 23, 1973, the date Mr. Jacobson swears former Treasury Secretary Connally handed him the

American
Are Urged to
Plant Seeds

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Americans are being urged to plant seeds and skip meals a week from today in a nationwide "Food Day" campaign to focus attention on global problems of hunger and nutrition.

The effort is sponsored by the nonprofit Center for Science in the Public Interest and has a list of backers that includes several congressmen, clergymen and consumer advocates.

The governors of six states—Connecticut, Nebraska, Kentucky, Colorado, Vermont and New York—have proclaimed April 17 as Food Day and the governor of Massachusetts is expected to issue a similar declaration next Thursday.

A spokesman for the science center said the chief goal of the campaign "is to get people thinking about food issues as a whole."

Activities at the local level are being organized by a variety of groups, including Oxfam-America, a sponsor of November's "Fast for a World Harvest" when many Americans skip meals and send the money they would have spent on food to charities to alleviate starvation and improve agricultural production in developing nations.

CIA's Vessel
Reported Set
For Sea TestGlomar Explorer Said
Ready to Sail Again

By Leroy F. Aaron

LOS ANGELES, April 10 (WP)—The Glomar Explorer, the Central Intelligence Agency vessel that conducted a secret mission to dredge up a sunken Soviet submarine last summer, will go to the sea again soon after a four-month layoff.

Robert Allen Jr., vice-president for corporate planning for Global Marine, Inc., the Los Angeles firm that built the vessel, said yesterday that the ship would return to the Pacific for four weeks at the end of this month "to test modifications made since last December."

Mr. Allen would not elaborate on what modifications were made on the ship during its stay at a Long Beach dock since mid-December.

The ship was contracted for four years ago by billionaire Howard Hughes's Summa Corp. in a secret agreement with the CIA to attempt to find and raise the sunken sub several hundred miles off the coast of Hawaii and learn Soviet military secrets. Part of the sub was raised last July.

The Hughes-CIA arrangement was revealed last month, despite personal pleas by CIA Director William Colby that the press withhold the story. Since then, it has been reported that the Glomar Explorer would return to the site of the sunken sub sometime this summer.

Los Angeles Times said Monday that the vessel would seek to retrieve nuclear missiles aboard the remainder of the submarine and obtain information that could break a Soviet code. The Times also said that a redesigned claw was being completed to replace the huge grappling hook that was attached to the vessel's hatch and used to scoop up a portion of the sub last July.

Mr. Allen would not comment on these reports, except to say that "almost all, if not all, of the Los Angeles Times story is not accurate."

He added: "This ship is a prototype piece of equipment and is in for modifications as we stated with a prototype piece of equipment. The whole project is a sensitive project and there are a lot of things we can't say about it."

Chilean Cabinet
Quits as Inflation
Crisis Worsens

SANTIAGO, April 10 (AP)—The Chilean Cabinet has resigned to give the military regime a chance to search for new solutions to the nation's economic crisis.

The press officer of the ruling junta said that the 16 military and civilian ministers quit voluntarily last night to give Gen. Augusto Pinochet, head of the junta, a free hand.

For the second straight year, the Chilean inflation rate is the highest in the world. Last year it was 370 per cent and last week the government announced that it was already up to 61 per cent for the first quarter of this year.

The bloody military coup that ousted the late President Salvador Allende in 1973 had its roots in the anger of middle-class Chileans over food shortages and economic turmoil in which the inflation rate for 1973 was about 500 per cent.

Dutch Planning
To Ease Laws
On Cannabis Use

AMSTERDAM, April 10 (UPI)—The Dutch government has outlined a new drug policy which a spokesman said would draw a distinction between trafficking and use.

Addressing a UN seminar on drugs, Social Welfare Secretary Willem Meijer said the government would introduce new legislation in parliament.



BATTING UP—Seven-year-old Douglas Carvell using tongue-English as he puts a worm on his hook while fishing at Cornwall, N.Y., a Hudson River Valley community, on the first day of the trout season.

Censorship Said to Hamper
'Voice of America' Coverage

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, April 10 (WP)—The credibility of the Voice of America, the worldwide broadcasting operation of the U.S. government, is being severely strained by what reliable American sources describe as increased administration censorship of news dealing with the current developments in Southeast Asia.

This not only causes frustration among VOA correspondents in Southeast Asia but also casts doubts on the radio's main function—to tell the truth objectively and quickly to listeners around the world whose own media are heavily censored by their governments.

An investigation of VOA activities during the last few months has disclosed some inexplicable aspects of bureaucratic interference. In one instance, for example, administration officials censored a news account mentioning Sen. Henry Jackson, D. Wash., and his advocacy of the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel.

According to an official communication, the reasons for this action included concern for Soviet sensibilities as well as the intention to avoid "building up" the senator's image abroad.

In its March 31 evening broadcast, for example, the VOA reported that Marshal Lon Nol and 24 ranking officials of his Cambodian government would depart for Indonesia on an "unofficial visit."

This report made it appear as though the Lon Nol government were about to take a routine journey to a friendly neighboring country without even suggesting that the military situation was desperate and the capital surrounded by Communist-led insurgents. Neither did the report raise the possibility that the VOA might be embarking on exile in order to open the way for a negotiated settlement in Cambodia.

All these aspects ignored by the VOA were known to Yugoslav listeners. In the highly competitive field of international broadcasting, these and similar reporting failures are not likely to help the VOA retain its audience in Eastern Europe, the VOA already ranks far behind the BBC and, with the exception of Poland, also West Germany's Deutsche Welle.

Moreover, the American radio is being placed at a disadvantage by continued budget restrictions, which is operating equipment that is roughly 20 years old.

The VOA's journalists work under constrained conditions, subjected not only to State Department "policy guidance" but also to direct censorship. VOA correspondents, for instance, must "clear" their copy daily with U.S. Embassy officials.

The diplomats justify their censor's role by saying that local governments are extremely sensitive to VOA broadcasts, which they analyze to identify changes.

Glasgow Garbage Men
Vote to End Walkout

GLASGOW, April 10 (AP)—Five hundred drivers of Glasgow garbage trucks voted overwhelmingly yesterday to end their 13-week wildcat strike, provided the city removes British troops, who are clearing up the huge backlog of rubbish.

Egypt Pledge
On Safety of
Suez CanalTrapped Ships to Sail
Before the Opening

ISMAILIA, Egypt, April 10 (UPI)—Egypt says the Suez Canal is "100-per-cent safe for navigation" for its scheduled reopening June 5 and hopes to prove it with a dress rehearsal next month.

As part of the rehearsal, 14 rusting cargo ships which were stranded in the waterway when it was closed down in the 1967 Middle East war will sail for home.

All Mahmoud, a spokesman for the Suez Canal Authority said yesterday that "the canal actually will be ready a little before the 5th of June," the date President Anwar Sadat has set for reopening.

Mr. Mahmoud added: "We have to make experiments, such as releasing the trapped vessels. This will be our rehearsal."

Authority chairman Mahmoud Ahmed Moshour said that north-bound vessels will be allowed to go through the canal in the last week of May.

Fully Operable
Mr. Mahmoud said the 102-mile link between Port Said, on the Mediterranean, and Suez, on the Red Sea, should be fully operable by then.

Except for installation of navigational aids, lights and an elaborate communication system, he said, the canal is ready to take commercial shipping now.

"For the world, the canal is 100-per-cent safe for navigation," Mr. Mahmoud said. "The canal as a channel is quite ready and quite safe for shipping. But still the administration of navigation itself needs some amelioration, some improvement and development."

A British mine-hunter, the Huberton, is currently sweeping southward on a final check of the canal floor. A French naval mine has been operating in Suez harbor.

Some Mines Left
Mr. Mahmoud emphasized that the only explosives left may lie close along the sloping canal banks, 45 yards to either side of the navigational channel, posing no problem to shipping but a great danger to the dredges which in the months ahead will start to deepen the waterway.

Mr. Mahmoud, who is also the authority's director of shipbuilding, made these points:

The total cost for reopening the waterway, excluding the mine-clearing work donated by the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union, will run to \$300 million.

There were no accidents in clearing explosives from the waterway, but 15 Egyptian soldiers died and 37 were injured during land-mine removal in the area.

Whether canal tolls will be raised, and by how much, depends on studies now under way by consultant firms in France, Britain, Norway, Japan and Egypt.

Italy Approves
Plan Designed to
Protect Venice

ROME, April 10 (Reuters)—Italy has finally approved a preliminary blueprint for rescuing Venice from floods, subsidence and pollution, Public Works Minister Pietro Bucalossi announced yesterday.

A step forward toward saving Venice has been accomplished, he told a press conference. About 300 billion lire (\$480 million) has been earmarked for the task under a bill passed two years ago. Approval of the blueprint was almost two years late because of disagreement among officials, the minister explained.

Mr. Bucalossi said his ministry would call for bids for building fixed and removable barriers across the three sea entrances to the Venice lagoon. The barriers would control the water which periodically floods the city center.

Mr. Bucalossi said there would be no further heavy industrial development on the lagoon. One area designated as an industrial zone would be developed as a port, he said. There would also be no increase in the oil-refining capacity of complexes on the lagoon shores, he added.

Ford Sees Jewish Leader
WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI)—President Ford met yesterday with Max Fisher, a leader of the U.S. Jewish community, who has just returned from Israel.

Disarmament Talks
End Spring Session
GENEVA, April 10 (UPI)—The 30-nation disarmament conference today ended a five-week spring session and recessed until June 24.

Officials said that the session was kept short because of next month's 100-nation meeting to review the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Probe Aide Quits,
Alleges Cover-Up
On N.Y. Jail Riot
NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT)—A key member of the Attica special prosecutor's office has resigned and charged the chief prosecutor, Anthony Simonetti, with covering up possible crimes by law-enforcement officers who put down the rebellion at Attica State Prison in September, 1971.

The accusation was made by Malcolm Bell, once Mr. Simonetti's chief assistant. Mr. Bell charged that the inquiry into whether crimes were committed by state troopers and correction officers "lacks integrity" and was being "aborted" by Mr. Simonetti.

He made the statements in his letter of resignation to the state's attorney general, Louis Lefkowitz, last Dec. 11. After Mr. Bell concluded that Mr. Lefkowitz did not intend to act on his charge, he sent a 160-page report on Jan. 30 to Gov. Hugh Carey. The governor this week asked Mr. Lefkowitz for a written report responding to Mr. Bell's charge.

Mr. Simonetti said that the allegation was "both false and shocking."

Mr. Bell said that "substantial evidence" pointed to crimes by law-enforcement officers during the bloody quelling of the four-day Attica uprising.

Food Day organizers say the problems of production, nutrition and prices are interrelated. They are conducting an educational campaign aimed at telling people more about the nutritional value of what they eat.

The science center has prepared a list of the "terrible 10" foods that allegedly "poison" everything that is wrong with the American food supply. The list includes some breakfast foods, a soft drink and prime grade beef, "fattened on grain that could otherwise be consumed by hungry people."

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Company Acts to Cut Costs

Financial Problems Plague Hefner's Playboy Empire

By Bryce Nelson

CHICAGO, April 10.—The best days of the bunny may be over. Hugh Hefner's Playboy empire is encountering financial troubles. Playboy stock shares have dropped from \$25 in 1972 to \$4 now.

Mr. Hefner is renting out his luxurious black "Big Bunny" DC-9 aircraft.

The company has been forced into a \$5-million annual cost-cutting program. Coffee, once free for employees, now costs a dime; the exotic plants are gone from the headquarters office; elevator music also is gone. Travel by employees has been greatly reduced and they are expected to fly economy class. In addition, executives are no longer given a blank check in Playboy Clubs and there will be far fewer lavish parties at Hefner's Chicago and Holmby Hills, Calif., mansions.

Pay Is Cut

Mr. Hefner, who owns almost three-fourths of Playboy's stock, has taken a 25-per-cent pay cut, to about \$200,000 a year. Workers have been laid off and a wage-and-hiring freeze is in effect.

Pitting French, Italian Governments

Wine Producers' Anger Sweeps South France

By Nan Robertson

MONTEPELLIER, France, April 10 (NYT).—They say down in this hot-blooded region of rough men and rough wine that "even the grandees love a good brawl."

And now in the south of France centering on Montpellier they have one.

The great French-Italian wine war, precipitated by a torrent of cheaper Italian wines flooding France, has led to riots, roadblocks, the turning back of incoming wine tankers and the spilling of imported wines into canals and streets.

The weeks of violence and a surge of protectionism have shaken the European Economic Community.

Now on Italian Wine

The French government, harried by warring grape growers, finally ordered a moratorium on imports of Italian wines until April 28. Italy now is taking France to the Common Market Court of Justice in Luxembourg on charges of violating the treaty that guarantees the free flow of goods among the nine member nations. The EEC's European Commission has endorsed Italy's action.

Meanwhile, peasants have occupied Montpellier's St. Pierre Cathedral, with the bishop's blessing, to dramatize their protest. The separatist flag of southwest France—a gold cross against a wine-red background—flutters from the belfry.

Demonstrators have taken to the streets almost daily in the Departments of the Gard, Aude and Pyrénées-Orientales, where

100,000 persons live on and from the vine.

"Our cellars are full, our wallets are empty!" they shout. "Priority to French wines!"

The region is suffering not only from the Italian influx but also from a glut of local wines, many inferior.

Closely Planted Vines

The proof is in the vineyard: miles after endless miles of closely planted vines, severely pruned to produce a maximum yield of grapes. Nowhere in France is the density so obvious. There were superabundant crops in 1973 and 1974, aggravating the crisis. Further, French consumption of wines is dropping.

"It is scandalous," said Marcelin Courat, president of the Association of Wine Cooperatives in the Hérault Department. "Our young people are turning to beer, Coca-Cola and other fizzy drinks. They are systematically turning away from wine, our most precious and ancient heritage. France without wine is no longer France."

In addition, the grape growers around these parts have developed a deep-rooted sense of being persecuted by the government in Paris, big wine-dealer monopolies and the Common Market.

Emmanuel Maffre-Bauge, a fiery orator of these parts, who is president of the French Table Wine Association, declared at a rally in the Montpellier cathedral:

"If the Italian dumping of wines continues, if Paris can't protect our material security, we will create civil unrest throughout the entire south of France."



Playboy entrepreneur Hugh Hefner in Chicago office.

Mr. Hefner announced a management reorganization. Executive Vice-President Robert Preuss instituted "severe cost-cutting programs" and said that this year, "we cannot expect to approach the much-reduced profit figures of last year."

A company source indicated that Playboy may report losses for the first quarter of this year. What stock analysts and other observers are trying to determine is whether the "sexual revolution," which Playboy personnel believe the magazine helped foster, has passed Playboy by. Some wonder whether the photos of somewhat "wholesome girls"

in Playboy magazine and the somewhat circumspect "Bunnies" in Playboy Clubs are enough to attract men, especially younger men.

"Playboy's stayed the same, while the world's moved ahead. People expect more now," Toba Cohen, a former Playboy editor, said.

Richard Rosenzweig, a senior vice-president, disagrees. Playboy is the most powerful male marketing force in the world today, he says.

A major morale and economic problem for the company is a federal narcotics investigation of Mr. Hefner and some of his friends and employees in Los Angeles and Chicago.

A Playboy executive said the drug investigation, which has continued for more than a year, is something of "a sword of Damocles" hanging over the company.

Some Playboy employees say that the investigation may have scared off advertisers.

Fewer Copies

While Playboy is selling significantly fewer copies than it did two years ago, it is still one of America's largest-circulation magazines. It sold more than 6 million copies a month at a price of at least \$1.25 an issue in the last half of last year—the last period for which official figures are available.

Although the fiscal 1974 earnings of the magazine, \$14,235,000, was only two-thirds of the 1973 figure, it still was the largest profit-making operation for the company. Another big money-maker has been English gambling casinos, which brought in nearly \$7 million last year.

In the 1960s and early this decade, Mr. Hefner expanded his operations to clubs, hotels, condominiums and products. In the early years of these ventures, the domestic clubs and hotels were profitable.

"Hefner went into these things because of his ego; he wanted to create an empire," said Jack Kessie, a Playboy stockholder and former managing editor. Mr. Kessie is among those who feel Mr. Hefner should have stuck to his "area of genius"—the editorial direction of the magazine.

Big Losers

The big losers for the company in recent years have been the hotels, which show a four-year loss of \$10 million; the U.S. Playboy clubs; and a category called "other businesses," which includes Out magazine, a recording and music company and Playboy Productions, a movie-making outfit.

In both fiscal 1974 and 1973, the recording and movie divisions lost more than \$2 million each. The major part of the movie-division loss was the commercial failure of two films, "Machete" and "The Naked Ape."

There are 15 Playboy Clubs in the United States. Playboy says it is spending millions in renovations.

The more sexually explicit of Playboy's pictorial imitations, especially Penthouse, may well be cutting into the circulation of Playboy and Out.

Circulation Figures

Playboy officials would not release circulation figures for the first month of this year, but a knowledgeable source said the magazine may fail to reach its 6-million circulation-rate base to advertisers for the first half of the year.

"A decision has to be made to cut the losses that the company is not in a position to tolerate, the very significant losses that are growing out of a relatively few areas," an executive said. "Hefner understands that. The other officers there, I believe, understand it. I think they'll move to do something about it."

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Obituaries

John M. Bailey, Democrats' Ex-Chairman

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10 (AP).—John M. Bailey, 70, former national chairman of the Democratic party, died at Hartford Hospital today.

Mr. Bailey had been leader of the Connecticut party since 1946. From 1951 to 1958, he was also the party's national chairman. He had been hospitalized for several months with throat cancer.

During more than a quarter-century as state chairman, Mr. Bailey saw Connecticut change from a basically Republican state, which voted for Thomas Dewey while Harry Truman carried the country, to a basically Democratic state, which voted for Hubert Humphrey while Richard Nixon was winning.

Mr. Bailey counted as triumphs his part in the election of the country's first Irish Catholic president, John Kennedy; Connecticut's first Jewish governor, Abra-

ham Ribicoff, now a senator, and the nation's first woman governor elected without following her husband into office, Ella Grasso.

Yet Mr. Bailey lost the only elective office he sought. In 1940, he ran for probate judge in Hartford and lost by 15,000 votes.

Mr. Bailey gained a reputation for backroom deals. As a man who wielded much power he was at once admired, disdained, respected and feared.

Charles W. Roberts

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—Charles Wesley Roberts, 72, Republican national chairman under President Dwight Eisenhower, died last night in suburban Alexandria, Va., after suffering a heart attack.

Mr. Roberts resigned the chairmanship under fire in 1953 after serving little more than two months. He was accused of

By Bernadine Morris

PARIS, April 10 (NYT).—Any one around here remember elegance? It's a quality once honored in fashion circles. It was, in fact, once the virtue. It took Valentino, a foreigner, to revive it the other night, and not everyone was delirious.

"Too rich for their blood," said Carolyn Weiser, herself a woman of elegance, who buys clothes for Holt Renfrew in Montreal. "It's the way rich women want to look," she added.

Credit ratings aside, the collection touches on the three bases of fashion that have been exalted all week during the fall ready-to-wear showings: slender shapes, Chinese influence and layering effects. But it did so with some restraint, and, well, class.

The layerings struck a responsive note from the audience of about 300 people at the Hotel George V who were muddled into as many abris, sweaters and jackets as they could pile on their backs to cope with this most frigid of Paris springs.

Mistley Crew

On the outer layer one can occasionally spot a trendy quilted cotton Chinese jacket or a fatigue green raincoat, but that's as close to a direction as one can come. The crew is mistley.

In Rome, Valentino's showings are as famous for the audience as the clothes, and everyone comes early to peer at Audrey Hepburn, Helmut Berger or even Vittorio Gassman, the wife of Italy's president, in resplendent evening dress.

There was another element of fridity, besides the weather. The French are notoriously inhospitable to fashion intruders. Americans and Italians far outnumbered the French observers in the best seats along the runway. The natives simply didn't show up.

Valentino made his move for a number of reasons: He's opening a shop next week on the Faubourg St. Honoré, many of his tailored clothes are manufactured in France, and this is where the buyers are. His headquarters remain in Rome.

Buying Teams

The buying teams from Saks Fifth and from I. Magnin were especially enthusiastic about what they saw, as well they might be. The Valentino clothes rank right up there with Karl Lagerfeld's and Yves Saint Laurent's in the annals of chic.

His sweaters, even when they appear too at a time and over a blouse to boot, manage to look sleek, not bulky. His skirts, while slender, don't cup the figure and are made without ugly kick pleats. His quilted Chinese jackets are



Valentino's plaid shirt with bulky sweater.

chunky—how could they not be?—but they alternate with a long narrow jacket that buttons on the side and resembles a fencer's jacket for those to whom slenderness is all.

Valentino arranges his clothes

by color groupings, thereby making it easy to pick your sweaters and other things in the shade that appeals to you best. You can do everything in one color, or combine two at a time. No more than two, as a rule. Re-

On the Arts Agenda

Strauss's "Elektra" will be in the repertoire of two French opera houses in April. On April 11, the Paris Opéra revives last season's staging (a co-production with the Hamburg State Opera), again with Karl Böhm conducting, and with Birgit Nilsson, Leonie Rysanek, Astrid Varnay and Hans Sotin. Other performances are scheduled for April 16 and 25. The Opéra du Rhin will present the work, in co-production with the Baden State Theater of Karlsruhe, with Ursula Schneider-Felken in the title part, Kerstin Meyer and Simoes Codinas alternating in the role of Klytemnestra, Albert Lance as Aegisth and Julian Patrick as Orest. Performances will be April 11, 15, 16, 27 and May 10 in Strasbourg.

Milan's La Scala will continue its series of Rossini productions (after "Il Barbiere" and "La Cenerentola") with a production of "L'italiana in Algeri" conducted by Claudio Abbado and staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. Marilyn Horne and Lucia Valentini-Traversi will share the title part, Luigi Alva and Ugo Benelli alternating as Lindoro and Paolo Montarsolo and Federico Davia as Mustafa. Later performances are scheduled for April 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26.

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On April 16 at 8:30 p.m. at the American Cultural Center in Paris, the Bowling Green String Quartet will perform a program of works by Barber, Rhapsody and Stravinsky.

The Belgian National Opera will mark the centenary of Debussy's death with a production of "Carmen" in the round at the Cirque Royal in Brussels. Louis Erlo will stage the work with designs and costumes by René Allio. Ello Boncompagni will conduct a cast that includes Filda Carmen, Nicholas di Don, Jose, Yves Blason millo and Anne-Marie Micaela. Performances are scheduled for April 18, 20, May 3, 6, 9 and 11.

The second Festival de la Ville, from 30, includes among other things a concert devoted to André Jolivet (April 18, Théâtre de la Ville) at 8 p.m. and to Georges Auric, who died 20 years ago in Paris, at 8 p.m. on May 3.

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Theater in Paris: Renaud's Verbal Tour de Force

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 10 (NYT).—Samuel Beckett's latest play, "Pas Moi" ("Not I" in English), had its French premiere on Tuesday evening at the Petit Orsay, the upstairs hall of the former railroad station which Jean-Louis Barrault has converted into a theater complex. Much of intellectual Paris was on hand for the event and applauded enthusiastically, but the celebrated Irish author failed to respond with a certain call.

In "Pas Moi," a half-hour monologue, a septagenarian woman, probably at death's door, ruminates on her past and voices her puzzlement at existence. She hables of green fields and her faraway childhood, of her abiding inability to communicate with others, of her long loneliness and of her persistent bewilderment as to what it is all about.

Is there a God, as she was taught? Is there divine love? Is there forgiveness or punishment for her sins? Has she sinned grievously? Is there a future or only annihilation? Her outpourings—the rapid flow of which surprises her—are in the joyous stream-of-consciousness style. Certain thoughts are repeated, but, as she remarks, her searching peregrinations are without end, the stammerings of one in the dark. As she speaks in the third person, her woes would appear general woes.

A spotlight plays on the mouth

of this disconsolate old crone and the rest of her is invisible. The mouth is the mouth of Madeleine Renaud. Brightly lit, her lips move with a frantic urgency, more in anger than in sorrow. This embittered, inquiring mouth may recall the constantly reappearing but silent mouth of Coteau's film, "Le Sang d'un Poète."

Eleanora Duse's beautiful hands were powerful instruments of her histrionic art. To display her versatility she portrayed—in the final act of "Dante's Monks"—an armless woman. Madeleine Renaud's voice is one of the glories of her art and, depending on it alone, she accomplishes here a tour de force.

"Krapf's Last Tape"

On the same program is a revival of Beckett's "La Dernière Bande"—known in English as "Krapf's Last Tape." Another despairing onslaught on life, it depicts a disappointed old man, listening with sardonic comments to recordings of his self-evaluation in earlier days. Pierre Chabert, both in giving ear to the hopes too bright to last and in expressing the subsequent decision of them, conveys the stark figure of the text, though with his trailing gabardine bathrobe, skullcap and side-whiskers he seems to have prepared himself for Shylock.

"The Rocky Horror Show" is reportedly a hit in London and in the United States. One wonders if the present French version bears any resemblance to the original. One hopes not, for the same goes on that took place on the stage of the Théâtre de la Foie Saint-Martin Monday evening seemed to have been designed for the diversion of dirty-minded nitwits.

The star performer is Pierre Spivakoff, the female impersonator who recently played Sarah Bernhardt with skill in a revival

of a ridiculous melodrama that the great actress, evidently, emulating Sargon, wrote in a weak moment. On this occasion Spivakoff comes on and stays on, clad in a corset, bit minus underdrawers, stomping about to raucous rock. There is a backdrop of pop design and a runway into the auditorium down which the company of nine, dressed as

spooks, come to further the spectators. What behind the footlights is enough. There are five transformations scenes, a and some very sardonic and a camp finale with in corsets. It is unill "The Rocky Horror Show" current form will linger Paris. Credit French to

SHARPS & FLATS

Ella Fitzgerald, still touring Britain, will be in Bristol April 11 at Colston Hall and in Farnham from April 13 to 19 at the Circus Tavern.

FRANKFURT—The T. greens will give a concert at the Jahrhunderthalle and 8 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—Grand Railroad, The Glimmer 5, Triumvirat will give a Hard Rock Concert at U Hall April 18 at 7 p.m.

COPENHAGEN—Swi give a concert at the Hallen April 11 at 8 p.m. Donovan will be at the Theatre April 15, also at 8 p.m.

BARCELONA—The Rhythm Boys open at 10 p.m. April 14, after April 13 at 10 p.m. in P. Mallorca.

PARIS—Nancy Holloway, appearing at the Trois Mals is saxman Chris Woods Louisiana.

GENEVA—Trumpetman Roy Bailey is appearing at the Jazz Club Al and 12.

This week's top singles in the United States: "John Freedom" by John Freedom, "The Rocky Horror Show" by John Freedom, "The Rocky Horror Show" by John Freedom.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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To Restore Perspective

No task is more challenging for the highest leadership of this land than to correct the erroneous impression abroad among America's friends that the United States is in danger of collapsing as a world power.

President Ford, having done a good deal to create this unwarranted despair by the excesses of his own polemical rhetoric, has the opportunity—in his foreign policy report to Congress—to begin the task of restoring perspective and reviving confidence in America's will and capacity. The advance signs from Washington indicate that he well understands the international mischief that his administration's excessive doom-saying has unnecessarily inspired.

No serious observer could have believed that the world stature of the United States was hopelessly entwined with the fate of a Cambodian general named Lon Nol in Phnom Penh—if the President and the secretary of state had not said so often that it was after all the history of the past decade. No one could have concluded that the honor of the United States was at stake in sustaining Saigon's dwindling defense perimeter—if the President and secretary of state had not repeatedly assigned such an inflated extension of moral duty to this country.

Foreign policy setbacks in Indochina, the Middle East, in Portugal perhaps—though much of the handwringing there may be grossly premature—have been allowed to coalesce as a pattern of "decline" and "retreat," to use the words emblazoned on the covers of America's top opinion makers, giving force to just such downgrading of America's strength and dependability.

It is not surprising that observers far from Washington should fail to appreciate the partisan context in which so many of the dire forebodings were uttered, their clear intent to frighten or shame a restive Congress into appropriating more face-saving funds or to shift blame for foreign policy ventures that failed.

The irresponsibility of this rhetoric is made more evident by the fact that the wrong people have believed it. The audience to which it was addressed, the Congress, is even less sympathetic now than it was a month ago to giving South Vietnam or Cambodia any more military materiel. By contrast, the administration's statement of fear for the future seems to have been taken at face value by many in foreign lands, both friends and foes.

President Ford can do much to repair the damage of these impudent and inaccurate assessments. The example of De Gaulle's France after the ruinous Algerian war is much on many Americans' minds these days. The French demonstrated then how a seeming national disaster could be turned into a foundation for new international stature. The potential for the United States, with its enormous resources, is even greater.

The injury this country has suffered in Indochina will not heal quickly; the coming months in the Middle East will sorely test the American people's powers of judgment and of resolution but the first step to be taken right now is for the nation's leaders to stop making people believe that things are worse than they are.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Thaw in South Africa?

Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa knows that any hope he may have for an enduring peaceful relationship with Black Africa requires meaningful changes at home. In addition to helping resolve the issues of Rhodesia and Namibia he has now authorized a modest but significant first step toward change of a kind that would impress South Africa's critics everywhere.

The government has lifted one of the restrictions long enforced on Robert Sobukwe, leader of the banned Pan-African Congress, who spent ten years in prison after leading a demonstration against South Africa's draconian pass laws just prior to the Sharpeville massacre of 1960. The relaxation will allow Mr. Sobukwe to practice law in Kimberley and thus to earn a living for his family of six for the first time since his arrest fifteen years ago.

Mr. Sobukwe holds the equivalent of three

university degrees, one earned by correspondence from London University during his imprisonment on Robben Island. Even while under drastic restrictions since his release, he has managed to study law and qualify as an attorney at 50, and despite his long absence from public life, he probably commands more respect from South African blacks than any other leader except Nelson Mandela, still serving a life term on Robben Island.

We hope the government will soon follow up this first step by lifting all restrictions on Mr. Sobukwe—a man who never departed the path of peaceful protest—and by initiating leniency as well for Mr. Mandela and the other restricted and imprisoned African leaders. Few acts would do more to lift South Africa's standing—in Africa and around the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Back to 'Step by Step'

The widespread impression that American diplomacy has reached a dead end in the Middle East, and that there is no place to go except to a sterile slugging match at Geneva, may be unwarranted. Egypt's President Sadat said on March 29, "The Geneva conference will not be the only framework of our work," and his diplomats are now conferring quietly with Washington. Israel even more openly solicits renewed American diplomatic activity. "The first option," Israeli Ambassador Dinitz said on April 1, would be to "resume the negotiations for the limited agreement on the basis of the Egyptian formula of no resort to force." The way Mr. Dinitz tells the story, it was not the Israelis who broke off the talks; Egypt declined to receive, through Dr. Kissinger, Israel's proffered "modification," the Israeli envoy argues. But "we are prepared to pursue [the same limited agreement] from the point where we stopped," he declared last week.

It is too early to tell whether the United States will get a chance to revive the "step-by-step" approach and seek to promote a limited Egyptian-Israeli agreement, an agreement desirable both for its own sake and for the helpful example and impetus it would give to Geneva. For Dr. Kissinger to get back into the process in some way might be considered risky and unwarranted unless there were strong prior assurances of success. Yet the reasons why Egypt and Israel wish to keep the United States engaged are substantial. For Egypt, American engagement allows it to keep applying its strategy of using Washington to lean on Tel Aviv; Mr. Sadat may also see the American option as providing a safety net under Geneva, just as Geneva was a safety net under the Kissinger shuttle. As for Israel, unless and until it adopts a whole new policy of launching a major diplomatic initiative on its own, it has no alternative to relying on the United States.

Since Dr. Kissinger's mission was, as he put it, "suspended," have events made Egyptian-

Israeli agreement more likely? Has Israel reconsidered its rejection of the Egyptian no-force proposal in the light of the harsh impact of the rejection in the United States? Has President Sadat so proven his pan-Arab loyalties that he can now resume the bilateral negotiating process broken off last month?

Whatever the answers, one other consideration is important to get negotiations again on track. That is that past agreements must be strictly observed. We refer to Mr. Sadat's announcement of the reopening of the Suez Canal, on which we commented—without sufficient information—the other day. In the first Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement of January 1974, Israel agreed to move back from the canal only after Egypt's private assurance to the United States that the waterway would be opened when cleared and that Israel-bound cargoes, but not Israeli-flag vessels, would then be allowed through it.

With a flourish suggesting magnanimity rather than fulfillment of an obligation, Mr. Sadat announced on March 29 that the canal, now almost completely cleared, would reopen on June 5 to "world navigation." Other Egyptian officials then passed the word that Israeli cargoes would be barred. This would be a clear-cut violation of an Egyptian undertaking to the United States. To allow it to happen would cast a dark shadow over the whole negotiating process, just as that process may be resuming anew in or out of Geneva. We assume that President Sadat's word in negotiations is trustworthy and that the officials who indicated that Egypt planned to renege on a solemn undertaking—conveyed through American good offices—were not speaking for him. Otherwise there is not much point in pursuing further negotiations pointing toward new interim agreements which in all likelihood will involve the same sort of three-cornered reliance on American good offices.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 11, 1900

WASHINGTON—Foreign policy looks large in the forthcoming American Presidential campaign. President McKinley probably will be opposed by Mr. William Jennings Bryan again and there is also the added uncertainty of just what war hero Admiral George Dewey will do. Will he run as an independent or support one of the two men, all revolves around what position the U.S. will take toward England, the Boers and non-intervention.

Fifty Years Ago

April 11, 1925

NEW YORK—The Famous Players Film Company, which owns the property formerly occupied by Shanley's Restaurant in Times Square, between 43d and 44th Streets, announced today that a 29-story office building will be erected on the site. The office building, however, will also include a large theater, probably the largest motion-picture theater in New York City, which will be called the Paramount theater and will show exclusively Paramount pictures.



'What We Need Is New Leadership!'



'New Leadership—That's What We Need!'

A Voice From Virginia on Recrimination

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—I had a telephone call the other day from a man with the deep soft voice of Tidewater Virginia.

"We lost our only son in Vietnam in 1968," he said. There was a pause after the pain of that beginning. Then he said he was deeply worried at the attempts to assign blame in America for what had happened in South Vietnam—to blame Congress for the collapse of the Saigon army.

"The memory of those who gave their lives in Vietnam deserves better than that," he said. "We are not responsible for the collapse. It would be terrible if we added recrimination over that to everything else in this country. We must stop it."

"I was a cold warrior. But when my son died, I tried to find out why. I went back to the university; I didn't work for two years. I learned that we never belonged in Vietnam. And I learned years ago that the ARVN (the Saigon army) would never fight. I learned that by talking to Americans who had been in combat in Vietnam."

"Don't mention my name," he said. "I've had enough self-play. I don't want to play from anyone else. I just wish I could do something—tell people—to stop the recrimination."

Hard to Continue

The conclusions reached by the gentleman from Virginia as he searched for his own answers to tragedy would not all be accepted by all Americans, of course. But I think it would be hard for any political leader to talk with him and then go on playing the politics of recrimination over Vietnam.

Years ago Alexander Buchanan, the distinguished British scholar of international security affairs, warned that the United States would be severely tested when the day of reckoning in Vietnam finally came—when indigenous strength told, that is, and the Communist side prevailed. As that happens, now, we can see that the event will indeed measure our political maturity. National character is tested most profoundly in reaction to adversity.

In our system the president bears a heavy responsibility for leading the country through times of frustration and remorse. President Ford's leadership, in the weeks since South Vietnam began unraveling, has had a curiously ambivalent quality.

Ford's words have been on the whole unhelpful. While saying he would not blame Congress for the debacle he has stily invited the public to do so.

One of the oddest things was a statement by Ford at his news conference of April 3. "We promised with the signing of the Paris peace accords," he said, "that we would make military hardware available to the South Vietnamese government on a replacement, one-for-one basis."

Unfortunately we did not carry out that promise."

But there was no such promise in any published document or statement at the time of the peace accords in 1973. Secretary of State William P. Rogers was asked at a Senate hearing on Feb. 21, 1973, "Have we given any commitment to the South Vietnamese regarding future levels of assistance?" he answered: "No."

And on March 25, 1974, Henry Kissinger wrote to Sen. Edward Kennedy that "the U.S. has no bilateral written commitment" to Saigon.

Thus Ford's remark had to be either a mistake or a reference to some secret "promise." In either case, it invited another round of bitterness over executive deception and secrecy in regard to Vietnam. That has quickly begun, with Sen. Henry Jackson's charge of secret undertakings and the lame White House response that there were some "private assurances" to President Thieu—but that the

gist became public. Was there a "promise"? What exactly did it say?

But the President's actions have been in contrast to his misinterpreted words. The important thing is what he has not done. He has not sent American bombers back over Indochina or taken any other step to reinstate this country directly in the war.

In that respect, Gerald Ford makes a difference—a great and salutary difference. If the team of Nixon and Kissinger was still making U.S. policy, judging by the record of 1969-74, there would have been some aggressive U.S. military action by now, whatever the law says. (An act of Aug. 15, 1973, prohibits any U.S. military action in or over Indochina. When Congress later passed the vaguer War Powers Act, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger asked lawyers whether it could be read as overriding the strict 1972 ban—allowing some quick action if necessary for Indochina.)

For Ford to accept the failure of policies he long supported as a congressman cannot be easy, especially when he is surrounded by men who helped make those policies. It cannot be easy for Americans generally to recover from the illusions most of us had about Vietnam. But if the gentleman from Virginia finds it in him to forswear recrimination, it should be possible for the rest of us.

Editor's Note: The second and last paragraph of Article 7 of the Cease-Fire Agreement . . . on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam reads: "The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodic replacement of armaments, munitions and war material which have been destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece-for-piece, of the same characteristics and properties, under the supervision of the Joint Military Commission of Control and Supervision."

Portugal's Problems—Indifference

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The incapacity of our Central Intelligence Agency is a matter of concern for those who think about the problems of the day after tomorrow—for instance, about the disintegration of NATO and what that would mean; for instance, about the loss of the Azores. A great deal has been said about this curious paralysis that is setting in on U.S. foreign policy. Did you know that, as things stand, no covert action of any significance can be taken without the written—yes, written—authorization of the President, and without communicating the nature of the enterprise to 50, yes 50, congressmen and senators? As well announce the enterprise at a press conference.

Consider Portugal. The Communists there are playing a game both sly and obvious. Already, they have simply eliminated from effective participation the parties on the moderate right, and center. The ballot-counting will be done by Communist agents, and what we shall probably see is not a Communist coup of the Czechoslovakian kind, though that would be easy to arrange as things are going, but a Communist-ordered government dominated ostensibly by the military, though actually by the Communist party.

Now this is something that need not, actually, be. That is to say, dispassionate soundings of Portuguese opinion suggest that in a genuinely free, contested election, the Communists would win something on the order of 10 per cent of the vote. To use the popular phrase of the day, should we conclude that the day after tomorrow we do not have "the will to resist"? I invite you, with all the will in the world to resist, to go and stage a pro-democratic rally in Lisbon these days. You need not only the will to resist, but something on the order of physical immortality.

Under normal, healthy circumstances, the CIA would, behind the scenes, be active in helping the democratic forces in Portugal. How? Well, let's think. What's the stuff of revolution, before the jack-boots men take final control? Television. Radio. Pamphlets. Newspapers. These are almost impossible to maintain in Portugal given the harassment by the Communists. Under the circumstances, true friends of Portugal would undertake to help. By, for instance, getting the printing done, delivering the papers to specified points, helping with the distribution. What you need, primarily, is cash, and facilities. That, and a sense of fraternity with other people in the world who identify themselves with your struggle.

The internal preoccupations of Europe have been much written about. But it seems incredible that there should be so little expressed concern over what is happening in Portugal. I have a feeling I know the psychological causes of it.

Many Europeans are indulging themselves in a retrospective point over the long dominance of Salazar. They can hear the howlers of Paris saying it: "Why should we concern ourselves over

something on the order of 10 per cent of the vote. To use the popular phrase of the day, should we conclude that the day after tomorrow we do not have "the will to resist"? I invite you, with all the will in the world to resist, to go and stage a pro-democratic rally in Lisbon these days. You need not only the will to resist, but something on the order of physical immortality.

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Many Europeans are indulging themselves in a retrospective point over the long dominance of Salazar. They can hear the howlers of Paris saying it: "Why should we concern ourselves over

the loss of Portuguese freedom? They haven't had any freedom in a generation. They don't know what it's like. If they could live for so long under a fascist, why not let them live for a while under the Communists?"

What's wrong with that statement is several things. 1) It is wrong to seek to punish a whole people because they were punished before. If a man is detected, forgotten at Devil's Island for 20 years, it is not appropriate to say: let him continue to live there another 20 years. 2) The difference between life under Salazar and life under a Communist dictator is qualitatively huge. If you attack any importance at all to, say, freedom of religion, freedom of emigration, freedom of movement, freedom to change one's job, freedom to join a union, freedom to rest a bit of one's choice, freedom to non-political justice by the court.

Perhaps the most accurate attitude finds expression in President Valéry Giscard, saying that the real Southeast Asia is apt to be effects in Europe.

He tells visitors that the means are not the kind of who organizes aggression. They cannot resist. So he, in events, will push the plans into probes of various spots in southern Europe: Portugal, Spain, maybe Italy, perhaps Yugoslavia after passes.

But the French President, arguing that the United States should continue to use strength in Europe, believes it is basically up to the means to save Europe. Much he certainly doesn't claim. United States should hang in there, earlier, and, gracefully, exit.

What all this says to is that in practice other countries continue to take the U.S. States very seriously. As to domino theory, it is like theory of the one and the ten. It is so loose and imprecise subject to manifold and even positive interpretation, that it is useless for serious purposes, works to reinforce positions ready established—to score points. Those who invoke it smugly that they are basically not interested in analysis or politics.

Indigenous But most importantly, 3) Salazar was an indigenous despot. He came to power at a moment when Portugal was deep in anarchy. He never attempted to export his rule: Mozambique and Angola had been Portuguese forever, and on the day he died, Portugal did not lay claim to an inch of territory it hadn't had when Salazar came in.

By contrast, the Communists are unabashed in league with Communists the world over, most particularly the Soviet Union. Their aim is to neutralize NATO and, perhaps by the exercise of just a little restraint, overtake that lingering fear of Communist rule in Italy and France where the huge Communist parties are restrained by that well-grounded fear that they would go too far in it power.

Where, then, are the brigades? Where are the expressions of support for the democratic groups in Portugal? Or is it assumed that the problem will be left to Spain to send in, at the margin, a military detachment to short a Communist take-over? How lonely it is, nowadays, to be afraid in the world, desiring freedom for yourself, and help from those who have it.

Thoughts The Domino Theory

By Joseph Kr

BARRAIN—One way to domino theory is to the dominoes. So while in Europe, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, been asking officials the domino to the root in S Asia.

The comments, while conclusive, are curious, structure. They indicate, larger extent than seen easily realized, how the dominoes lie in the eye beholder.

Consider, first, the case of Arabat, the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. He regards the domino as a Zionist plot designed to what is actually happening in the Middle East.

"Maybe," he said in a view in Beirut, "the United States did lower its assistance to Vietnam and Cambodia, Israel."

"American aid to us is greater than ever. The now have 1,000 planes more than ever before. The 2,500 tanks—more than ever before. So anybody who domino theory is only to cover up the American r continue the issue."

Opposite View

An almost diametrically view was asserted by Peres, the Israeli defense minister. I saw him in Jerusalem just after the suspension of the latest round in the shuttle diplomacy.

At that time there were spread rumors that the had refused American aid because the spectacle of east Asia had caused it doubt Washington's word Peres denied that charge, saying he did many other things.

But he came back to reject a little later when it about relations between the United States and Israel. He

"I don't think the United will turn its back on Israel. I think the United will be all the great because, unlike the count Southeast Asia, we have prepared to stand up and fight in the Persian Gulf, the does just aren't. Tom High admiral commanding the U.S. naval facility here in

rain, was himself deeply in ed in trying to get more ing for Southeast Asia a few months ago when he was named at the Pentagon. I body is sensitive to a American prestige because

pent events he would be the. Since coming out here, I been chiefly concerned with provisions for the continued U.S. naval facility in rain. In the course of negotiations, nobody in the naval government has even named Southeast Asia. The government has accepted in a new lease on the facility. That's the real The Bahrainis don't have doubts about the United States.

Giscard's View Perhaps the most accurate attitude finds expression in President Valéry Giscard, saying that the real Southeast Asia is apt to be effects in Europe.

He tells visitors that the means are not the kind of who organizes aggression. They cannot resist. So he, in events, will push the plans into probes of various spots in southern Europe: Portugal, Spain, maybe Italy, perhaps Yugoslavia after passes.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1975

Page 7

Trans-Arab Oil Pipeline to Close

T. April 10 (UPI).—Four S. oil companies, citing more than \$100 million in losses since they are down the trans-Arabian oil pipeline from the Mediterranean to Lebanon.

and route known as has been inactive since when its owners, the S. (Aramco), suspended its due to rising costs and transit fees.

30-mile-long pipeline had of the major supply of Persian Gulf oil to with a pumping capacity of 1.5 million barrels a day.

Refineries statement cited the processing costs and the shipping rates on super which currently make the pipeline unprofitable.

Refineries have been the of oil for Lebanon, of Syria, the three countries which the line in Lebanon's case, it has nothing for that oil just 1973, when it began supplies in the dis-

Refineries over oil prices. It also stand to lose \$10 million a year in fees paid to them by the owners, Exxon, Texaco, and Standard Oil of California.

Shares Detailed
NEW YORK, April 10 (AP-DJ).—Oil's move to expand its in Aramco announced brought to light some facts, then:

of the stock of Aramco, are corporation, has ever United States despite published reports of the government having taken per-cent ownership of the Saudi government is not holder in Aramco, it was

The government's 60-participation is in the ng assets of Aramco, not company itself.

Age Ras Tanura, Saudi petroleum refinery and other facilities, as well as stock of Aramco, can be owned 100 per cent four U.S. shareholders.

the new arrangement ed yesterday, Mobil's in- will rise to 15 per cent five-year period, while the mate interests of the will decline to 28 1/3 per cent, in 1979.

Mobil will not buy the al stock from the other- lders. Instead, the pur-

Firms Cite Loss Of \$100 Million

chase, for an undisclosed price, will be made from Aramco itself. Aramco said the agreement does not have any effect on "existing participation arrangements," with the Saudi government nor on "current negotiations to revise such arrangements."

For some months, there have been negotiations between the Saudi government and representatives of the four U.S. oil companies on a full take-over of Aramco's operations, by the

three countries," Tass said. It did not say who signed the pact. "The agreement is equally profitable economically for each country," Tass added.

The Western sources said one of the knotty negotiation problems was pricing the cost of transporting the gas across Soviet territory.

West German sources described the deal as "an important agreement." They said West Germany would supply other countries, possibly Austria and Italy, with some of the natural gas it received from Iran.

Tass said the 1,500 kilometers of new pipelines would be laid in Iranian territory. It did not indicate whether the Soviet Union would build new pipelines in its own territory or make use of or adapt existing networks to deliver the gas to Western Europe.

statements by French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade that the rate would be cut as part of an overall easing of credit policy. He said, however, that the cuts in the rates would be gradual in view of an expected rise in Eurodollar interest rates.

Dollar rates have come down dramatically this year as Washington moved aggressively to stimulate the U.S. economy. However, the record federal budget deficits expected for this year and next, forcing the government to borrow heavily, are expected to push U.S. rates up somewhat.

With U.S. rates inching up and European rates coming down, bankers expect one of the major causes for the dollar's recent weakness of the foreign exchange market to evaporate.

Boycotted somewhat by yesterday's action by the Federal Reserve having its reserve requirements on U.S. banks' borrowings of Eurodollars—a move expected to boost demand for dollars held in Europe—the U.S. currency gained on the major foreign exchange markets today.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2.3875 deutsche marks, up from 2.3680 DM yesterday. In Zurich, the rate was 2.3725 Swiss francs, up from 2.3587 yesterday. In Paris, the dollar moved to 4.24 francs, up from 4.21 yesterday.

The general easing follows

3 Nations Sign Agreement On Iranian Gas for Germany

MOSCOW, April 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, Iran and West Germany signed an agreement today under which Iranian natural gas will be piped across Russian territory to West Germany, the Soviet Tass news agency said.

Western commercial sources said it is the first agreement of its kind involving the three nations and successfully concludes more than a year of tough negotiations.

Tass did not say how much money was involved in the deal. It said that from 1981 a planned 13 billion cubic meters of gas a year would be moved through 1,500 kilometers of pipeline to be constructed by Iran.

"The agreement was signed today in Moscow," it resulted from talks held in Tehran, Moscow and Düsseldorf and marks a new step in the progress of economic cooperation among the

three countries," Tass said. It did not say who signed the pact. "The agreement is equally profitable economically for each country," Tass added.

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As Oman Seeks Large Loan Fast-Spending Sultan To Buy Luxury Liner

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, April 10 (WP).—While his financial advisers are seeking a \$250-million bank loan to bail Oman out of financially troubled waters, the Sultan of Oman is planning to buy a luxury cruise ship.

Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, who succeeded in getting a \$150-million commercial bank loan for his oil-producing nation in January, wants to use the liner as a floating hotel in the harbor of Muscat.

The Sultan is disregarding advice from his financial experts that this and other costly projects he favors are making a shambles of the short-term finances of the strategically located sultanate, according to Western sources frequently in Oman.

Since returning from an official visit to Washington in January, where he discussed military cooperation with the United States, the moody young Sultan has become increasingly withdrawn and inaccessible, according to those sources.

This is especially true for those who urge caution in seeking more outside financing for his ambitious development and military programs. The loans made in January and being sought now would equal 40 per cent of this year's expected \$1-billion oil revenue, viewed until recently as a lavish endowment for a nation of fewer than 700,000 inhabitants.

Warning From Bankers
Banking representatives who negotiated the initial \$150-million loan cautioned Omani officials that credit would be increasingly difficult to obtain unless government spending were controlled more tightly. The warning appears to have had little effect, Western sources say.

The Sultan is spending more than 40 per cent of this year's estimated \$1.3-billion budget on fighting fewer than 1,000 Communist rebels in the Dhofar Province.

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP).—The Wall Street Journal says United Brands, a New York City-based food company, is planning to use public officials in Honduras also made payments totaling \$750,000 to Italian officials.

A Securities and Exchange Commission suit filed in Washington yesterday accused United Brands of issuing false reports to hide \$2 million in payments to win favorable business treatment by two foreign governments. The SEC suit identified one of the foreign nations as Honduras.

United Brands, the world's largest marketer of bananas under the "Chiquita" brand, admitted it funneled \$1.25 million through a Swiss bank account last September to a Honduran official. It said a second payment of \$1.25 million was authorized but never paid.

The SEC charged that in the U.S. district court suit filed in Washington that the money was paid to win favorable tax treatment on its bananas grown in Honduras.

President Accused
Neither United Brands nor the SEC named the officials receiving the money, but the Wall Street Journal said the investigation is centering on President Oswaldo Lopez Arellano.

The Honduran government denied that President Lopez accepted the money. It said the country's council of ministers appointed a special commission "to investigate the problem created by information supplied by the American press."

The SEC suit also said United Brands has paid about \$750,000 in cash over the last five years to officials of an unspecified European government—reported by the Wall Street Journal to be Italy—to secure "favorable business opportunities."

One of Biggest
United Brands, a New York-based conglomerate which ranks among the nation's 100 biggest corporations, has several European subsidiaries including fruit operations in Italy and Belgium.

"The company also is a major meatpacker through its John Morrell & Co. subsidiary and grows and markets lettuce through its Inter Harvest subsidiary.

The SEC investigation of Unit-



Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman

His purchases include a squadron of British-made Jaguar fighter bombers, which are among the most sophisticated and expensive warplanes in the world, surface-to-air Rapier missiles and a small number of American-made wire-guided anti-tank missiles.

He is also spending more than \$10 million a year to maintain a color television network, one of a number of prestige projects rushed to completion in time for his national day celebrations last November. Free outdoor color television sets have been set up in Muscat.

Oman produces about 285,000 barrels of relatively low-grade petroleum a day. The sultanate is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and, unlike OPEC members Abu Dhabi and Algeria,

is not suffering from a cash flow problem because of reduced production in the current surplus market.

Oman's problem is the rapid rate of expenditure established by the 34-year-old Sultan since he overthrew his tyrannical father, Said Bin Taimur, in 1970. Sultan Said had refused to spend any of the oil revenue on his poverty-stricken country.

The building of 100 new schools, new roads and hospitals has brought an influx of foreign workers into this once isolated land and helped produce one of the world's most sharply rising inflation rates.

About half of Oman's \$200-million foreign exchange reserves are tied up in gold, special drawing rights and foreign currencies that serve as support for the Omani rial.

DEARBORN, Mich., April 10 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. has cut its second-quarter dividend by 25 per cent, the first dividend reduction by the firm since the 1958 recession.

Ford's board of directors today declared a 60-cent dividend payable June 2 to shareholders of record on April 30, a cut from the 80 cents a share paid by the firm since the third quarter of 1973.

All four major U.S. automakers have now either cut or eliminated quarterly dividends this year because of declining profits which resulted from a severe sales slump.

Ford's dividend action was not unexpected. With 62 million shares of stock outstanding, Ford will save about \$18.4 million with the dividend cut.

Financial analysts say the industry as a whole operated in the red during the first quarter of the year, with Ford suffering an estimated \$50-million to \$100-million loss. Official reports of first-quarter results will be released at the end of April.

The automakers also are embarking on unprecedented multi-billion-dollar capital spending programs to bring out new lines of smaller, fuel-efficient models.

The firms need to conserve cash to meet the cost of those programs.

Chairman Henry Ford 2d said the company has spent nearly \$2 billion in North America during the past five years to bring new small cars to the market.

IBM Sales Fall
ARMONK, N.Y., April 10 (Reuters).—International Business Machines Corp. said today outright purchases of data equipment in the first quarter fell "to a level substantially below the comparable period of 1974 as well as the last quarter of 1974."

In a statement, IBM said the purchase decline and the impact of continuing inflation "largely

Market Closes Higher Despite IBM Report

NEW YORK, April 10 (HT).—New York Stock Exchange investors ignored several items of bad news during the day and pushed prices strongly higher in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 13.3 points to 781.22. It had been up more than 11 in the morning, dipped shortly after noon to about 6, then climbed back up to about 15 at 2 p.m. before settling again toward the close. Gaining issues at the close outnumbered declines by about 985 to 460.

Volume totaled 24.99 million shares compared with 18.12 million shares traded yesterday.

Brokers said the initial rise continued the momentum of yesterday's sharp runup, when the Dow index climbed 13.77 points. Behind the rise, they said, was an improving bond market and lowering interest rates.

One broker said the market was strongly influenced by the performance of IBM, which reported almost unchanged first-quarter earnings. The market took its big dip at that point. IBM was halted for an influx of orders after falling a bit. However, indications from the Big Board showed that IBM was expected to improve, and along with that the market also rose.

Some brokers said the dip was accompanied by some profit-taking which reappeared toward the close in slowing trading.

IBM closed down 1 3/8 at 208 1/8.

Koppers rose 2 to 51 1/2. The company said its first-quarter earnings rose 30 to 40 per cent from a year ago.

A.E. Stanley gained 3 1/2 to 77 after reporting second-quarter net rose to \$5.35 a share from 50 cents last year. Also reflecting improved earnings were manufacturers Hanover, up 1 1/4 to 33 3/4, J.P. Morgan, ahead 7/8 to 59 1/8, and Burroughs, up 3 1/2 to 93 1/2.

Ford Motor advanced 1 1/2 to 37 despite a cut in its quarterly dividend. General Motors rose 1 to 42 1/8 but the other major auto makers dropped a fraction.

The American Stock Exchange closed up 0.40 to 60.72.

Most active issue was GRI Corp., which rose 1 1/4 to 11 3/4 on volume of 128,000 shares.

The NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.42 to 78.19 on the over-the-counter market.

In Chicago, corn, oats and soybean oil futures closed with little change on the Board of Trade

and heavy losses were posted in wheat and soybean futures.

Corn lost up to the limit of 10 cents a bushel, oats were down 6 cents and soybean oil 100 points, or 1 cent a pound. Soybeans fell back 17 cents a bushel and wheat nearly 14 cents. Soybean meal lost \$3 a ton.

Decline in GNP Seen at 10% in U.S. in Quarter

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP-DJ).—Assistant Commerce Secretary James Pate said today that he expects that the nation's "real gross national product" will likely show a decline of at least 10 per cent in the first quarter.

He told the Conference Board, a private economic research group, that such a sharp drop in the output of goods and services discounted for inflation is expected because of the recent sharp decline in inventories.

The Commerce Department is expected to release first-quarter GNP data Thursday.

Mr. Pate said prospects are good for real growth in the second half of the year to average 4 to 6 per cent. But he said that the jobs rate likely will peak at 6 per cent and probably not decline appreciably until late this year.

The estimates were made in a speech prepared for delivery in Chicago.

His forecast on unemployment is the highest yet from an administration official. Treasury Secretary William Simon said last week that unemployment might peak at 9 per cent. In the last monthly report, it was 8.7 per cent.

"It appears almost certain that the unemployment rate will move higher—peaking at over 9 per cent. And, given the forecast of only a moderate recovery in output during the second half of 1975, the unemployment rate will probably not decline appreciably until late in 1975," he said.

Meanwhile, presidential adviser William Salzman warned of a possible return to high inflation when the current recession is over.

"We do fear the possibility of an inflationary spiral after recovery from the current recession," he told the National Association of Manufacturers meeting here.

Comptes bancaires**Intérêts**

au taux actuariel annuel brut de
914 12,50%
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Banque du Rhéne et de la Ténésie S.A., Genève.

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-1975- High. Low.		Stocks and Div in 5		Sta. P/E 100s. High Low		Net Last chge		-1975- High. Low.		Stocks and Div in 5		Sta. P/E 100s. High Low		Net Last chge		-1975- High. Low.		Stocks and Div in 5		Sta. P/E 100s. High	
77	22 1/4	Grace	1.60	7	7 1/2	25%	25%	27 1/4	+	4%	2 1/2	LIFE Co	6	1	3%						

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APR. 10, 1975

(On France)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1974-1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS PRICE APR. 18	MON.-WEDS. HIGH-LOW	P/E (a)	YIELD* (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— 71 72 73	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	435 - 342	332	319 - 308	12	2.3	55.32 - 40.83 - 43	7,938	Dividend +25%. Distribution of bonus shares = 1 new share for 5 old ones.
BIC	Press. Righters	749 - 372	554	509 - 546	15	1.1	28.28 - 33.70 - 37.33 c	1,800	New share distribution based on old new share for five old ones.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	680 - 248	709	694 - 674	15	2.4	32.00 - 42.50 - 47.50	600	28 Fr. new share for five old ones.
BSN - GERYAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	1174 - 342	575	570 - 530	6	4.4	71 - 67 - 102 c	2,332	Group consolidated turnover for 1st 3 months 1974: 1.80
CHARGEURS REUNIS...	Holding	334 - 181.10	189.90	186 - 183.10	28	5.3	9.50 - 9.30 - 9.50	1,404	Interim dividend payment of 18 Fr. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	138.40 - 77	124.26	125 - 134	14	4.7	10.16 - 13.47 - 13.82	3,445	Belrut bank recently opened; French branches now total 20.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	179 - 94.58	122.50	119.90 - 119	14	4.9	7.4 - 9 - 8.63	3,881	C.I.C. Group totals 1,505 branches, 147 of which are in the Paris area.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	189.50 - 103	189.50	185 - 179.50	11	3.7	— - 9.22 - 15.74 c	2,947	Ext. cons. net result cash flow 500 MF (+4.80) 1974; 80 MF (+4.72) 1973.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	231 - 185	180	179 - 174.80	—	5.8	(non significant)	2,193	Holdings: 30.47% Siveco, 30% Insurance 14.6% Charge. Rénova, 17% other.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	338 - 135	298	299.50 - 290.10	71	5.2	21.40 - 24.57 - 27.19	1,488	16 Fr. dividend 15.55 Fr. in 731 to be proposed for 74.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	319 - 75	135	134.90 - 131	2	4.3	26.18 - 27.05 - 40.90	13,889	CPP group wins prosecution rights for Senegal radioactive ores, rare earths.
GENER. DE FONDERIE.	Mec. const.	330 - 127	174.90	170 - 165.18	4	7.2	19.90 - 25.36 - 41.19	962	Subsidiary, Becme-Thomale, to inst. Warsaw metal complex (10,000 daily).
IMETAL	Mining	135.10 - 71	86.70	84 - 82.20	12	3.4	30.79 - 10.32 - 7.59	7,944	Imetal has acquired 9.9% share capital of Lead Industries Group Ltd.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric	2458 - 1218	2350	2265 - 2099	36	1.7	48.28 - 36.52 - 66.34	306	Norway phone contract for Transholm University electronic center.
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	547 - 265.70	455	463 - 473	25	2.9	16.86 - 26.73 - 19.37	1,687	1974 turnover = 65.47 million Fr. ap 22% vs. 1973.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	1281 - 356	533	546 - 534	17	1.3	16.98 - 22.60 - 31.77 c	3,156	Consolid. profit per share: Fr. 23.70 vs. Fr. 21.56. Dividend: Fr. 11 vs. Fr. 9.43.
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	183 - 191	170	169 - 168	6	5.6	16.85 - 18.85 - 21.32 c	10,160	Expect 1974 results to exceed 40 million Fr. vs. 42,880,000 in 1973.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	242 - 185.18	143	144 - 140.20	14	4.8	9.32 - 11.16 - 10.09	3,872	Diversified portfolio holdings + key stakes in 13 insurers (5 under control).
PECHIELO	Hold. (fin)	87 - 50.30	69.96	69.96 - 69.50	6	6.8	12.99 - 4.32 - 11.71	2,823	1973 consolidated sales = 22,221 million Fr. vs. 19.36 vs. 1972.
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM	Chem. min	145.40 - 100	128	138.20 - 126.80	9	4.4	12.20 - 10.90 - 14.50	25,162	1974 turnover = 12.92 million Fr. vs. 12.92 million Fr. vs. 1973.
PERIER	Bever. Sp.	335 - 108.28	117.30	119 - 116.10	10	6.8	8.66 - 8.94 - 11.43 c	5,254	Autom. 74 turnover +2.4% prod. +5% Sales. France -19% Export +10%.
PEUGEOT	Holding	311.90 - 222.40	264.80	269 - 253.50	4	3.4	49.31 - 68.26 - 71.04 c	6,002	Group 74 results: 2,130 M. Fr. (+44%) Sales. France 1,164.2 M. Fr. (+27%).
REDOUTE	Walt order	505 - 310.48	530	520 - 501	14	1.9	25.50 - 30.89 - 37.04 c	928	Group consold. turnover: 2,812 million Fr. vs. 2,342 million Fr. (+21.2%).
ROUSSEL-UCFAL	Pharmac.	315 - 207	319	315 - 307	11	2.1	10.37 - 12.85 - 28.22	2,038	Consolidated turnover (April-December 1974) = 207,880,000 Fr. (+14.8%).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	2313 - 800	1795	1761 - 1714	28	5	41.62 - 51.72 - 64.64	221	15 Fr. net dividend (+1 Fr.) to be proposed May 31 shareholders meeting.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	385 - 141	299.90	299.80 - 294	5	5.4	42.22 - 49.14 - 53.76 c	9,909	1974 turnover of the parent company = 1,078 million Fr. (+26%).
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric	1048 - 590	988	960 - 945	28	1.1	34.38 - 26.61 - 34.92	918	

(a) P/E calculated on 72 earnings.

* Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated.

(Continued on next page)

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HUDSON EUROPE is a private research company based in Paris, whose work for the European Commission, the U.S., French and Canadian governments is attracting world-wide attention.

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real economic position and prospects and whether it can truly become the

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Would your plans have changed had you known in September 1973 that the basic structural problems of the West German economy would outweigh the strengths of its export business - and

What about the oil? Did you even suspect, a year ago, that crude oil prices would actually begin to flatten out, then fall, in 1975?

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GOLD (100 Troy ounces)		SILVER (5,000 troy ounces)	
Mar	142.50	148	
Apr	172.00	172.00	171.00

Wool (50.00 lbs)					GOLD (100.00 lbs)					Mar				
Dec	72.00	120.00	120.00	812.00	812.00	Apr	122.00	122.00	61.00	171.26	172.10	SILVER (50.00 lb)		
Coccon (30.00 lbs)					May	120.00	120.00	61.00	170.00	170.00	Apr	41.50	41.50	41.50
May	60.00	60.00	39.20	59.21	68.00	Oct	174.00	174.00	79.00	273.26	273.26	May	41.50	41.50
Jun	57.40	57.40	54.50	54.50	54.50	Nov	172.00	172.00	77.00	271.26	271.26	Jun	41.50	41.50
Sep	56.20	56.20	53.30	53.30	53.30	Dec	170.00	170.00	75.00	269.26	269.26	Jul	41.50	41.50
Oct	55.20	55.20	52.30	52.30	52.30	Jan	168.00	168.00	73.00	267.26	267.26	Aug	41.50	41.50
Nov	54.20	54.20	51.30	51.30	51.30	Feb	166.00	166.00	71.00	265.26	265.26	Sep	41.50	41.50
Dec	53.20	53.20	50.30	50.30	50.30	Mar	164.00	164.00	69.00	263.26	263.26	Oct	41.50	41.50
Jan	52.20	52.20	49.30	49.30	49.30	Apr	162.00	162.00	67.00	261.26	261.26	Nov	41.50	41.50
Feb	51.20	51.20	48.30	48.30	48.30	May	160.00	160.00	65.00	259.26	259.26	Dec	41.50	41.50
Mar	50.20	50.20	47.30	47.30	47.30	Jun	158.00	158.00	63.00	257.26	257.26	Jan	41.50	41.50
Apr	49.20	49.20	46.30	46.30	46.30	Jul	156.00	156.00	61.00	255.26	255.26	Feb	41.50	41.50
May	48.20	48.20	45.30	45.30	45.30	Aug	154.00	154.00	59.00	253.26	253.26	Mar	41.50	41.50
Jun	47.20	47.20	44.30	44.30	44.30	Sep	152.00	152.00	57.00	251.26	251.26	Apr	41.50	41.50
Jul	46.20	46.20	43.30	43.30	43.30	Oct	150.00	150.00	55.00	249.26	249.26	May	41.50	41.50
Aug	45.20	45.20	42.30	42.30	42.30	Nov	148.00	148.00	53.00	247.26	247.26	Jun	41.50	41.50
Sep	44.20	44.20	41.30	41.30	41.30	Dec	146.00	146.00	51.00	245.26	245.26	Jul	41.50	41.50
Oct	43.20	43.20	40.30	40.30	40.30	Jan	144.00	144.00	49.00	243.26	243.26	Aug	41.50	41.50
Nov	42.20	42.20	39.30	39.30	39.30	Feb	142.00	142.00	47.00	241.26	241.26	Sep	41.50	41.50
Dec	41.20	41.20	38.30	38.30	38.30	Mar	140.00	140.00	45.00	239.26	239.26	Oct	41.50	41.50
Jan	40.20	40.20	37.30	37.30	37.30	Apr	138.00	138.00	43.00	237.26	237.26	Nov	41.50	41.50
Feb	39.20	39.20	36.30	36.30	36.30	May	136.00	136.00	41.00	235.26	235.26	Dec	41.50	41.50
Mar	38.20	38.20	35.30	35.30	35.30	Jun	134.00	134.00	39.00	233.26	233.26	Jan	41.50	41.50
Apr	37.20	37.20	34.30	34.30	34.30	Jul	132.00	132.00	37.00	231.26	231.26	Feb	41.50	41.50
May	36.20	36.20	33.30	33.30	33.30	Aug	130.00	130.00	35.00	229.26	229.26	Mar	41.50	41.50
Jun	35.20	35.20	32.30	32.30	32.30	Sep	128.00	128.00	33.00	227.26	227.26	Apr	41.50	41.50
Jul	34.20	34.20	31.30	31.30	31.30	Oct	126.00	126.00	31.00	225.26	225.26	May	41.50	41.50
Aug	33.20	33.20	30.30	30.30	30.30	Nov	124.00	124.00	29.00	223.26	223.26	Jun	41.50	41.50
Sep	32.20	32.20	29.30	29.30	29.30	Dec	122.00	122.00	27.00	221.26	221.26	Jul	41.50	41.50
Oct	31.20	31.20	28.30	28.30	28.30	Jan	120.00	120.00	25.00	219.26	219.26	Aug	41.50	41.50
Nov	30.20	30.20	27.30	27.30	27.30	Feb	118.00	118.00	23.00	217.26	217.26	Sep	41.50	41.50
Dec	29.20	29.20	26.30	26.30	26.30	Mar	116.00	116.00	21.00	215.26	215.26	Oct	41.50	41.50
Jan	28.20	28.20	25.30	25.30	25.30	Apr	114.00	114.00	19.00	213.26	213.26	Nov	41.50	41.50
Feb	27.20	27.20	24.30	24.30	24.30	May	112.00	112.00	17.00	211.26	211.26	Dec	41.50	41.50
Mar	26.20	26.20	23.30	23.30	23.30	Jun	110.00	110.00	15.00	209.26	209.26	Jan	41.50	41.50
Apr	25.20	25.20	22.30	22.30	22.30	Jul	108.00	108.00	13.00	207.26	207.26	Feb	41.50	41.50
May	24.20	24.20	21.30	21.30	21.30	Aug	106.00	106.00	11.00	205.26	205.26	Mar	41.50	41.50
Jun	23.20	23.20	20.30	20.30	20.30	Sep	104.00	104.00	9.00	203.26	203.26	Apr	41.50	41.50
Jul	22.20	22.20	19.30	19.30	19.30	Oct	102.00	102.00	7.00	201.26	201.26	May	41.50	41.50
Aug	21.20	21.20	18.30	18.30	18.30	Nov	100.00	100.00	5.00	199.26	199.26	Jun	41.50	41.50
Sep	20.20	20.20	17.30	17.30	17.30	Dec	98.00	98.00	3.00	197.26	197.26	Jul	41.50	41.50
Oct	19.20	19.20	16.30	16.30	16.30	Jan	96.00	96.00	1.00	195.26	195.26	Aug	41.50	41.50
Nov	18.20	18.20	15.30	15.30	15.30	Feb	94.00	94.00	0.00	193.26	193.26	Sep	41.50	41.50
Dec	17.20	17.20	14.30	14.30	14.30	Mar	92.00	92.00	0.00	191.26	191.26	Oct	41.50	41.50
Jan	16.20	16.20	13.30	13.30	13.30	Apr	90.00	90.00	0.00	189.26	189.26	Nov	41.50	41.50
Feb	15.20	15.20	12.30	12.30	12.30	May	88.00	88.00	0.00	187.26	187.26	Dec	41.50	41.50
Mar	14.20	14.20	11.30	11.30	11.30	Jun	86.00	86.00	0.00	185.26	185.26	Jan	41.50	41.50
Apr	13.20	13.20	10.30	10.30	10.30	Jul	84.00	84.00	0.00	183.26	183.26	Feb	41.50	41.50
May	12.20	12.20	9.30	9.30	9.30	Aug	82.00	82.00	0.00	181.26	181.26	Mar	41.50	41.50
Jun	11.20	11.20	8.30	8.30	8.30	Sep	80.00	80.00	0.00	179.26	179.26	Apr	41.50	41.50
Jul	10.20	10.20	7.30	7.30	7.30	Oct	78.00	78.00	0.00	177.26	177.26	May	41.50	41.50
Aug	9.20	9.20	6.30	6.30	6.30	Nov	76.00	76.00	0.00	175.26	175.26	Jun	41.50	41.50
Sep	8.20	8.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	Dec	74.00	74.00	0.00	173.26	173.26	Jul	41.50	41.50
Oct	7.20	7.20	4.30	4.30	4.30	Jan	72.00	72.00	0.00	171.26	171.26	Aug	41.50	41.50
Nov	6.20	6.20	3.30	3.30	3.30	Feb	70.00	70.00	0.00	169.26	169.26	Sep	41.50	41.50
Dec	5.20	5.20	2.30	2.30	2.30	Mar	68.00	68.00	0.00	167.26	167.26	Oct	41.50	41.50
Jan	4.20	4.20	1.30	1.30	1.30	Apr	66.00	66.00	0.00	165.26	165.26	Nov	41.50	41.50
Feb	3.20	3.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	May	64.00	64.00	0.00	163.26	163.26	Dec	41.50	41.50
Mar	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	Jun	62.00	62.00	0.00	161.26	161.26	Jan	41.50	41.50
Apr	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	Jul	60.00	60.00	0.00	159.26	159.26	Feb	41.50	41.50
May	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	Aug	58.00	58.00	0.00	157.26	157.26	Mar	41.50	41.50
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Sep	56.00	56.00	0.00	155.26	155.26	Apr	41.50	41.50
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Oct	54.00	54.00	0.00	153.26	153.26	May	41.50	41.50
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Nov	52.00	52.00	0.00	151.26	151.26	Jun	41.50	41.50
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Dec	50.00	50.00	0.00	149.26	149.26	Jul	41.50	41.50
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Jan	48.00	48.00	0.00	147.26	147.26	Aug	41.50	41.50
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Feb	46.00	46.00	0.00	145.26	145.26	Sep	41.50	41.50
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Mar	44.00	44.00	0.00	143.26	143.26	Oct	41.50	41.50
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Apr	42.00	42.00	0.00	141.26	141.26	Nov	41.50	41.50
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	May	40.00	40.00	0.00	139.26	139.26	Dec	41.50	41.50
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Jun	38.00	38.00	0.00	137.26	137.26	Jan	41.50	41.50
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Jul	36.00	36.00	0.00	135.26	135.26	Feb	41.50	41.50
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Aug	34.00	34.00	0.00	133.26	133.26	Mar	41.50	41.50
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Sep	32.00	32.00	0.00	131.26	131.26	Apr	41.50	41.50
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Oct	30.00	30.00	0.00	129.26	129.26	May	41.50	41.50
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Nov	28.00	28.00	0.00	127.26	127.26	Jun	41.50	41.50
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Dec	26.00	26.00	0.00	125.26	125.26	Jul	41.50	41.50
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Jan	24.00	24.00	0.00	123.26	123.26	Aug	41.50	41.50
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Feb	22.00	22.00	0.00	121.26	121.26	Sep	41.50	41.50
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Mar	20.00	20.00	0.00	119.26	119.26	Oct	41.50	41.50
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Apr	18.00	18.00	0.00	117.26	117.26	Nov	41.50	41.50
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	May	16.00	16.00	0.00	115.26	115.26	Dec	41.50	41.50
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Jun	14.00	14.00	0.00	113.26	113.26	Jan	41.50	41.50
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Jul	12.00	12.00	0.00	111.26	111.26	Feb	41.50	41.50
May	0.00	0.00	0.00</											

30.75	36.50	306.00	38.10
Jul	133.50	134.00	130.00
Aug	137.00	127.00	131.50
Sep	138.00	138.00	135.00

[illegible]

Today 12-10-91	Previous 11-24-90	Equi Gas FederDSir FetMiss Cp	Monstro pt Moore McC MIND 1.25pi MIND C	VF Corp Walbus F Wn Pub'ish Wm Co	ADVERTIS
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Copper wire bars:				SERVISI PREFAB HOMES LTD.			
spot	542	-	543	542	-	543	542
3 months	537	-	538	537	-	538	537
Cathodes: spot	532.50	-	533.50	530	-	531	530
3 months	528.50	-	529.50	527	-	528	527
3 months	524.50	-	525.50	522	-	523	522
3 months	520.50	-	521.50	518	-	519	518
3 months	516.50	-	517.50	514	-	515	514
3 months	512.50	-	513.50	510	-	511	510
3 months	508.50	-	509.50	506	-	507	506
3 months	504.50	-	505.50	502	-	503	502
3 months	500.50	-	501.50	498	-	499	498
3 months	496.50	-	497.50	494	-	495	494
3 months	492.50	-	493.50	490	-	491	490
3 months	488.50	-	489.50	486	-	487	486
3 months	484.50	-	485.50	482	-	483	482
3 months	480.50	-	481.50	478	-	479	478
3 months	476.50	-	477.50	474	-	475	474
3 months	472.50	-	473.50	470	-	471	470
3 months	468.50	-	469.50	466	-	467	466
3 months	464.50	-	465.50	462	-	463	462
3 months	460.50	-	461.50	458	-	459	458
3 months	456.50	-	457.50	454	-	455	454
3 months	452.50	-	453.50	450	-	451	450
3 months	448.50	-	449.50	446	-	447	446
3 months	444.50	-	445.50	442	-	443	442
3 months	440.50	-	441.50	438	-	439	438
3 months	436.50	-	437.50	434	-	435	434
3 months	432.50	-	433.50	430	-	431	430
3 months	428.50	-	429.50	426	-	427	426
3 months	424.50	-	425.50	422	-	423	422
3 months	420.50	-	421.50	418	-	419	418
3 months	416.50	-	417.50	414	-	415	414
3 months	412.50	-	413.50	410	-	411	410
3 months	408.50	-	409.50	406	-	407	406
3 months	404.50	-	405.50	402	-	403	402
3 months	400.50	-	401.50	398	-	399	398
3 months	396.50	-	397.50	394	-	395	394
3 months	392.50	-	393.50	390	-	391	390
3 months	388.50	-	389.50	386	-	387	386
3 months	384.50	-	385.50	382	-	383	382
3 months	380.50	-	381.50	378	-	379	378
3 months	376.50	-	377.50	374	-	375	374
3 months	372.50	-	373.50	370	-	371	370
3 months	368.50	-	369.50	366	-	367	366
3 months	364.50	-	365.50	362	-	363	362
3 months	360.50	-	361.50	358	-	359	358
3 months	356.50	-	357.50	354	-	355	354
3 months	352.50	-	353.50	350	-	351	350
3 months	348.50	-	349.50	346	-	347	346
3 months	344.50	-	345.50	342	-	343	342
3 months	340.50	-	341.50	338	-	339	338
3 months	336.50	-	337.50	334	-	335	334
3 months	332.50	-	333.50	330	-	331	330
3 months	328.50	-	329.50	326	-	327	326
3 months	324.50	-	325.50	322	-	323	322
3 months	320.50	-	321.50	318	-	319	318
3 months	316.50	-	317.50	314	-	315	314
3 months	312.50	-	313.50	310	-</		

1,925	124.25	offer	138	130	130	130	be paid under de
1,910	Gazell	bid.	89	89	90	90	Jap. tax with Dr
	89.375	offer	92	95	98	100	accordance with th

May	65	61	42	27	+5	 Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.	KARSTEN & CO Amsterdam Tel.: 16102 Phons: 25 4 35 Cable: WOEXCHAM.	regulations.
June	—	—	59	34	+5			AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
See	62	62	62	62	+5			Amsterdam, 7th April 1975.
Dec	67	68	68	68	+5			
Mar	—	—	59	30	+5			
May	—	—	58	29	+5			
Leads: 330.								

2 primary markets in New York were:

Wm. B. Williams	78%	1,081%
Santos, R.	69	74
LBS		
194-50 38% pd.	24%	43
S		
Mr. (Pitt.), Son,	200	135
Wm. Phila. Son,	312.82	87.95
p. No. 1. vry Pitt	87.32	118-128
L. B.	2615	139-141
Mr. (Pitt.)	63-76	68-128
Wm. Phila.	3.68	4.87
L. B.	384-39	347.55
E. O. (Pitt.)	16.4	4.37
O. S.	172.5	
DOXX Indices		
Index base 100		
, 19511	76.5	719.3
DAL		

GAR No. 11 (50 toons)				
24.50	24.80	24.20	24.35	24.75
23.10	23.25	22.80	22.80	22.95

23.79	22.99	22.99	22.99	22.99
21.59	21.75	21.25	21.50	21.45
20.80	21.60	20.45	20.55	20.70
18.50	18.90	18.45	18.55	18.75
18.20	18.20	17.70	17.70	17.85
17.45	17.45	17.00	17.05	17.25
16.90	16.90	16.25	NT6.40	NT6.45

ES: 2,983

April 18, 1975
1st Active—New York

	Sales	Class	N.C.
John	248,500	68%	+ 2%
	241,000	69%	+ 3%
	219,300	25%	
Int	211,500	28%	+ 1%
as	189,500	3%	
Pat	177,800	14%	+ 3%
un	176,400	32%	+ 3%
terr	175,000	5%	+ 2%
nd	149,400	37	+ 14%
+	147,500	34	+ 3%
	143,500	37%	+ 1%
MI	141,500	21%	+ 3%
il	141,300	30%	+ 3%
tel	138,400	35%	+ 3%

1982	1012
461	370
396	412
1979	1794

	Sales	Class	N.C.
FD	126,700	11%	+ 1%
Corp	100,620	38%	+ 1%
Ind	88,300	16%	+ 1/2
am.	87,700	19%	+ 1/2
Ho	59,700	39%	+ 1/2
	53,400	8 1/2	+ 1/2
Ras	44,900	6 1/2	+ 1/2
Sbd	36,300	23%	+ 1/2
in O	36,100	12	+ 1/2
M	34,300	20 1/2	+ 1/2
total	total sales		2,570,000

no Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Net
775.11	788.25	769.40	781.95	+13.80
165.11	167.88	163.47	165.00	+2.89
73.82	74.76	71.63	73.54	+0.72
240.79	246.58	238.06	241.94	+3.14

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	H.C.
Utilities	95.17	92.88	94.14	+1.77
Food	38.43	37.72	38.17	+0.56
Chemicals	38.63	37.90	38.08	+0.88
Metals	84.70	82.48	83.77	+0.93

NYSE Index

30.17	30.02	30.02	-0.01
46.82	46.61	46.61	+0.39

	Shares	Buy	Sales	Short
.....	210,082	332,779	4,366	
.....	200,060	337,803	2,785	
.....	208,637	376,887	2,695	
.....	195,075	316,390	3,314	
.....	180,902	309,341	1,844	
.....	207,676	342,531	3,054	
Totals are included in the sale				

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997, 278: 1033-1037

...and the

